

BIG REVIVAL STARTS

MR. BUSWELL DRAWING CROWD TO CHAPEL

Auspicious Start of Series of Meetings Made—Many Converts Already, and Much Interest Shown—Every Church in Town Will Benefit, Students Being Referred to Their Own Denominational Homes.

COMING REVIVAL SERVICES

DAILY (Except Saturday)

3:30 p. m.—Bible Readings for Christians. Bring your Bibles.
7:30 p. m.—Preaching Service of one hour, followed by aftermeeting.

MID-WEEK SABBATH

9:00 a. m.—Prayer Meeting. Dr. Thomson leader.
3:30 p. m.—Bible Reading.
10:00 a. m.—Preaching Service by Mr. Buswell.
7:30 p. m.—Preaching Service with aftermeeting.

SUNDAY

9:45 a. m.—Sunday School as usual.
3:30 p. m.—Bible Reading.
11:00 a. m.—Preaching Service by Mr. Buswell.
6:15 p. m.—Christian Societies.
7:30 p. m.—Preaching Service with aftermeeting.

The last service of the revival will probably be held Wednesday night. The time is short—don't miss any of the meetings.

The annual revival, held in the Chapel under the joint auspices of the college and the Union church, began Sunday night, and although it is only fairly under way, gives promise of great success. The Rev. Mr. Buswell, who had such splendid results in his two previous meetings here, seems possessed of all his old power and blessing, and interest is awakening rapidly among the students and others.

Already many conversions have been made, and cards showing interest have been sent in. It is gratifying to note that some of these cards have been sent to each of the churches in town, according to the preference expressed by the signer. Every religious body in Berea should be strengthened as the result of the meetings and no attempt is made by the revivalist or his assistants to direct the converts toward any particular church.

The start of the meetings has been somewhat handicapped by the fact that the final examinations of the college semester were taking place the first two days of the week and many students could spare very little time from their work. Now that this is over the attendance is increasing. It has been around nine hundred, except on Sunday night, when it was thirteen hundred, but the prospects are that it will soon run up to that figure almost every night.

One feature which contributed greatly to the rapid success of the work was the series of addresses delivered last week by Dr. John P. D. John. These addresses took a wonderful hold on the students, in particular, and fully prepared them for the revival now going on. Clear and logical in matter, and forceful in statement, Dr. John had an influence over his audience such as is seldom seen. His work here will long be remembered.

While the chief daily meeting of the revival is of course, that in the evening, a gathering which is scarcely less in importance is that at 3:30 each afternoon for Christians. At these Bible readings, as they are called, two or three hundred Christians are also being revived thru Mr. Buswell's exposition of the Scriptures, and they are finding the meeting of even greater personal value to them than the evening services, the last being of course intended chiefly for the benefit of the unconverted.

The Citizen is sorry not to be able to give a full report of at least one of Mr. Buswell's splendid sermons, but the time since his arrival has been too short. Following is a brief summary of his Sunday night address, and we can safely promise to have a much better report for next week.

SUNDAY NIGHT SERMON

Mr. Buswell preached his first sermon in the chapel on Sunday night to an audience which numbered between twelve and thirteen hundred, and listened with marked attention, and feeling. On the platform with him were the pastors of all the local churches except the Disciples. The service after opening songs, was begun by the revivalists teaching the audience the verse, "And they overcame him (the Devil) by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony, and they loved not their lives unto the death." Rev. 12-11. After music by the Ariel quartette Mr. Buswell took the stand, and after expressing his pleasure at being here again for the third time, and recalling the previous meetings in the Old Chapel and the Tabernacle, he said in a jovial way that he was planning to take away with him when he went home both the orchestra and the quartette. He brought greetings from

Mrs. Buswell, who was unable to accompany him.

The text for this first sermon was from Matt. 28-18 "All power is given unto Me in Heaven and on Earth."

We are living, said Mr. Buswell, in a day of manifest power. He told of the great battleships, the trains, the mighty engines, and other manifestations of physical power. Men are everywhere seeking for power today, merchants for their business, doctors, to save lives, lawyers for their clients, students for their hard studies. Political problems need power. But no where, he went on, is power needed more than in the lives of the individual to overcome selfish self, and when we have once got the power to overcome selfish self, we will master all these other problems.

A statement is no stronger than its backing. If a man says that he can do a thing, you believe him if you think he is strong enough. And what backing has this statement that "All power" is given to Christ? When Christ stood up before all the earth and said that, back of Him was the Almighty God.

Mr. Buswell then cited various incidents of Christ's life to show that he has power in many ways. He has power over business, as was proved by his driving the money-changers from the Temple; he has power over vegetation, as was proved by the withering of the fig tree which he cursed; he has power over the elements, as his quieting the storm on the sea showed. And not only this, but he has power over the grave, for he raised Lazarus. And, still more, he had power to forgive sin, as he forgave the sinful woman who had bathed His feet with her tears. That woman was low, but no lower than the men who had brought her down, for the man that sins immorally is just as bad as the woman. There are not two standards before God.

And this is not all. When the woman was dismissed, he said "Thy faith hath saved thee." And this is not all. The woman was forsaken, friendless, despised, and he said "Go in peace." Christ has power to forgive sins—your sins. He proved it when He was here on earth.

Mr. Buswell also spoke a word to church members, to those who, he said, had not been doing anything but going thru the motions like machines. He told of a case of a woman who had fallen to the lowest depths after having been a member of a Sunday school till she was fifteen, and who told him that in all those years the members of the church had never taught her the saving grace of Christ. He urged the church members to be diligent in their work of leading people to know that Christ has power to save.

TAYLOR-WARMAN

Miss Laura Taylor of Berea and Mr. Thomas C. Warman of Pulaski County, were married last Wednesday at the home of the bride in this town. Mr. Warman, born and reared in Pulaski, is happy in many friends, won by his manner, and the bride, who came originally from Harlan Co., to her parents now live in Whitley, is a beautiful and charming girl. They have received many congratulations from their relatives, and friends, who wish them much happiness, and if over the clouds of sorrow and grief hover at their feet, we hope they will cherish each other and spend their future days in peace and happiness.

A friend.

Russian Population Grows.
The population in Russia is increasing at the rate of 2,500,000 a year.

All newspapers claim that they are printed in the interests of the people, but some are known to be supported by men who are trying to get ahead in politics or business, or other things. Such men can afford to print the paper at a loss if it helps them in other ways. The newspaper which is truly the friend of the people is the one printed by men who have no other object than to conduct an honest business. Such papers must watch the people's interests, for they have no other way of getting support. Which kind would you rather trust to tell you the truth? And what use to you is a newspaper which misrepresents the facts in the interests of some one?

START RIGHT.

A great many hard-working fellows are always wondering why they do not get ahead faster. They go after what they want with lots of energy, and certainly work hard, but some way the other fellow is always there ahead of them. Why is it?

A couple of men were standing one day on the back platform of a train as it drew out of a station, and watched a man trying to catch it. He ran fast and hard, lost his hat and dropped his grip, and still he just couldn't catch it, tho he ran a long ways.

"It is too bad he didn't make it," said one man. "I hate to see a man miss it after working so hard and he certainly is a good runner."

"There's nothing the matter with his running," replied the other man. "The trouble with him is that he didn't start soon enough."

And that is the matter with a lot of fellows whose hard work doesn't seem to get them any where. They are a little late in starting. Some of them spend too much time in deciding what to do, and by the time they get started it is too late. And some who are hard workers are slow starters. They will keep putting off their effort from day to day, till finally the knowledge that the time is getting close makes them start, and then they work like sixty to catch up. Some times they make it, but sometimes, altho there is nothing the matter with their running, as the fellow said, they are a little too late.

The fellow that really gets there is the one that starts on time, and then hustles. If you never get left, there is no lesson in this for you.

MAN'S WEAKNESS SHOWN.

The most famous city in the world is Paris, and for centuries has been the center of all kinds of intellectual progress and material wealth. Art, culture, beauty, wit, and society have combined to make the capital of the French the acme of modern civilization. It was there that man seemed to reach his highest estate in all that is generally supposed to make life worth living, and in fact the leaders of that mighty city, men brilliant, clever, and powerful, were so overcome with admiration of their own grandeur, that they decided long ago that the time had come when there was no need in their lives for any belief in God. Man was supreme, man was master of the earth, and of all nature, and they were the leaders of mankind. God, they said, was a superstition.

And now, in a few days, that great city is wrecked. The heavens were opened, and from them poured destruction. Civilization has vanished there. Murder and robbery haunt the streets, property vanishes over night, food and shelter are snatched away from thousands, and for a while at least, art, science, wealth, and all, have made a vain and futile struggle against one of Nature's elements.

Another great city is New York. Wealth unbound is found there, and if art and beauty are less to be seen, science has developed in all her glory. A thousand kinds of engines turn ceaselessly, and great arteries of commerce throb with traffic, as a man's arteries do with blood. Then three weeks ago came a snow. Not a big one, but still a snow. And the engines almost ceased. Commerce died, food grew scarce, thousands faced starvation, and for two days the great city fought for life itself against those few inches of snow. Where was man's dominion over Nature?

Perhaps it is not strange that people living in those great cities, where man's genius and power have been brought to their highest perfection, and where nature is usually seen only when harnessed to men's engines, should forget that there is another power. They see little of it, in the great manifestations which sweep across the world. Nature is seldom allowed to interfere with their work, and the stars are blotted out by smoke of the furnaces. But lessons like these should not be needed in the country, where Nature is always with us and where we daily feel her strength. When the greatest cities, with all their power, can be crushed in a night by one act of nature, what can we hope to accomplish against her, or how can we dare to think for a moment that any man or any men can successfully defy Nature—or live at all without the constant aid and protection of Nature's God?

NEWS OF THE WEEK

City of Paris Wrecked by Floods—Removing Bodies from Cherry Mine Begins—Liberals win English Elections—Report Shows Col. Swope Died from Poison.

FRENCH CAPITAL WRECKED:—A tremendous flood of the Seine on which is situated Paris, France, nearly destroyed the most beautiful part of that city, which is said to be the most beautiful in the world. For many days the city was in darkness, with surging waters threatening the great buildings, and the damage is estimated at almost as much as that caused by the San Francisco fire, \$250,000,000. Many people were drowned, and the city was so overwhelmed that great disorder broke out, bands robbing and murdering in the streets, and breaking into the houses. While the river has now gone down, many important and famous buildings are undermined, and may have to be torn down. It will be years before the city recovers. It is the most unfortunate as well as the most beautiful in Europe, and has suffered horribly many times in the last century and a quarter, from war, rebellion, mobs, fire and pestilence, as well as from disaster like this. It is believed, however, that this is the worst that has come.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS:—The Eng-

lish elections are about over, and it is shown that the Government party will be stronger than was first supposed. The result will probably be first, an attempt to reform the House of Lords on such a scale that it will be unable to prevent the passage of money bills in future. The passing of the budget, which has made so much fuss, is more doubtful, as some of the factions which go to make up the Government majority will be against many of the proposals. The Irish faction is jubilant with the hope that independence for their island is in sight.

SHIP LEAVES JAIL:—Sheriff Shipp of Chattanooga who was adjudged guilty of contempt of the Supreme Court of the United States has at last been released after serving his sentence in jail. He was warmly welcomed home by his friends.

TO RECOVER BODIES:—Attempts are at last being made to recover from the Cherry mine in Illinois, the 180 bodies of miners which are still entombed there. It is believed that the mine is entirely out, and that the remains can be brought to the surface and buried.

SWOPE POISONED:—A report has been made by the chemists in which they find that Col. Swope, the Kansas millionaire, was killed by poison. No arrests have been made as we go to press, but they are expected soon.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

BEGIN TO SAVE

The habit of saving, formed early in life, is the foundation of most fortunes.

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There is no better time to begin saving than now. We pay 4 per cent. interest on savings accounts.

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WASHINGTON LETTER IN OUR OWN STATE

Business Booming Along, and Committee Busy—Ballinger Hearing Starts in with Hot Shot Against Secretary—Activity in Congress Indicates Intention to Please Taft.

Washington, D. C.

Jan. 29, 1910.

Washington is having a little relief these days from the strenuous excitement of the last month. Things are still moving right along, but there is not a crisis every day, as seemed to be the case before. Tendencies which have already been noted are working themselves out, and in some cases are laying up a large store of trouble for certain prominent personages.

The one sensation of the week has been the Ballinger hearing, and while it is true Mr. Ballinger and his friends have not been heard yet, it is certain that Galvis has made statements, and proved them, which will call for some tall, long-distance, time lock, angle iron, reinforced concrete explanations Mr. Ballinger has not been the only one hit. The charges against him are about the same as the public is familiar with—that he was not active in investigating charges of fraud against men for whom he had been counsel and that he illegally, or at least dishonestly, ordered their claims to be allowed, when he knew or ought to have known, that the claims were illegal. But other important men have been brought into the cast. Land Commissioner Deniell is severely compromised by a lot of letters he wrote about the case. These letters also compromise Ballinger, but of course are not as good evidence against him as against the man that wrote them. Sen. Heyburn of Idaho has been involved, just how much it is still impossible to tell, and it has been proved that at least two congressmen had interest in fraudulent claims, and were trying to get the law changed to allow the claims to go thru. This is all so far. It looks as if the fuss would last all the winter, and ruin a good many reputations.

Meanwhile the great effort of the land-grabbers is simply to prevent legislation of any kind. If they can do this they are likely to win out, as the old laws are not strong enough. They are preparing to work all sorts of games, and it is plain that they had hoped to keep the work back till after the Ballinger inquiry. Whether they will be able to do this or not depends largely on Pres. Taft—if the work goes over till next winter, when the public interest has cooled, and after the election, it is not likely that anything will be done at all—and Heaven knows what would happen after that time. So the land sharks are fighting for delay all along the line.

The situation has been complicated this week by an offer of a Seattle man to take over big coal land leases in Alaska, paying the Government 50 cents a ton for all the coal on the land, as he mined it. This would make several million dollars, for this piece of land alone, and a total of over EIGHT BILLION DOLLARS for the Alaskan coal lands alone. He imposes certain complicated conditions. Now, it would undoubtedly be very

Divorce Granted to Mrs. Henry Youtsey—Plans for Unveiling Goebel Monument—Unlicensed Dentist Fined—Other News of Kentucky.

YO'TSEY DIVORCE:—Mrs. Henry Youtsey has at last been granted an absolute divorce from her husband, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of Gov. Goebel. She has taken her maiden name of Sarah C. French.

HINDMAN SCHOOL BURNED:—A serious check to educational interests in the mountains was given a little while ago in the burning of the buildings of the school at Hindman. The fire started in the attic of the main building at night, and in spite of every effort both structure and the adjoining school building and water tank were destroyed. An insurance of \$25,000 is not enough to cover the loss. The people of the town and county have rallied splendidly to the aid of the school. \$2,400 has already been pledged by citizens, the Board of Education is expected to appropriate funds, and the county judge \$2,000. The citizens have also promised nearly a thousand days work, and it is expected that re-building will begin very soon.

GOBEL MONUMENT:—The monument to William Goebel, whose name stands for all that is worst in the history of this state, will be unveiled in Frankfort on Thursday of this week. Ex-governors Beckham and McCreary will speak.

DENTIST FINED:—Bert Azbill, well known here, was fined \$50 in the Richmond court last week for practicing without a license.

COMBS HOLDS ON:—The attempt of Sen. Bradley to have Leslie Combs supplanted as Minister to Peru by H. Clay Howard failed and it is announced that Mr. Combs will be re-appointed. Also, it is announced that the report of Mr. Thatcher's appointment as District Attorney for the Western District was premature and that the place will go to Mr. Spelght. It is understood some other place will be found for Mr. Thatcher. The re-appointment of Sherman Cooper as Danville is also forecasted, and it is said that Mr. Edwards will land his candidate as District Attorney for the Eastern District.

JOKES ON NEWSPAPERS:—The Sunday papers contained a sensational account of an attack by "night riders" on the officers of the Burley Society in Winchester, and of threats against Pres. Leibus. Further investigation showed, however, that the whole thing was a joke, and that what little damage had been done was caused by a few drunks.

ANTI-SALOON CONVENTION

This convention will be held at Frankfort, Ky., February 7, 8, 9, 1910. A fine program has been prepared. Live speakers will discuss live topics. Dr. F. A. Baker the National Superintendent, will deliver several addresses. The railroads have given Convention rates—one and one-third for round trip. Programs may be obtained at 73 Kenyon Building, Louisville, Ky.

THE EDGE OF HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL

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BY GEORGE HORTON



"How Much Water Is There in the Shilka?"

SYNOPSIS.

Frederick Hardy, a fashionable Boston society man, lost his wealth, was fitted by a girl and sent by a friend to take charge of an American Trading Company store in Russia. On his journey through Japan he met Siapleion, Neville, supposedly an Englishman. They agreed to go together to Russia. Because of suspicious circumstances they were several times molested by the Japanese. Hardy was arrested and found upon his person were papers showing maps of Japan, also, Hardy was proven guilty. On a train he met Alonzo Sano, daughter of a Japanese merchant. In Neville's shoes he found pictures of forts, proving him to be a Russian spy. Hardy departed for Russia on a steamer, which was wrecked shortly afterward. He was rescued by a Russian steamer. On reaching Vladivostok he was well treated. He started for Siberia, meeting Princess Romanova on the train. Hardy boarded a vessel for Amur. Hardy showed the princess his expertness as a rifle shot.

CHAPTER XI.

Up the Amur.

The blackened ruins of Aigun and its grisly story of men and women slain at that swoop of the Cossacks, that awful picture of fire, slaughter and rapine, and the thousands trampled by horses, cut down by the sword, or driven to death in the turhid Amur, illustrated, in Hardy's mind, one phase of the advance of Russian civilization; another and more pleasing phase was symbolized by the large white gymnasium of Blagovestehensk, the first building of that progressive modern city that could be seen from the decks of the Alexsny.

The imperial mail-steamer, on which they embarked about dark, was a much smaller boat than the Alexsny, and of lighter draft. There were only six first-class cabins, all forward, and the poor princess was obliged to squeeze into three of these, the general taking the other three. Hardy managed to obtain an upper berth in a second-class cabin aft, but was soon driven out of this, as the Russian beneath him snored some filthy brand of cigarettes all night, lighting them every five minutes with old-fashioned sulphur matches, the acrid fumes of which, mingled with the smoke, arose in stifling clouds to his nostrils and filled the entire cabin. The Russians, much to Hardy's surprise, kept the door and window tightly closed, and, though he arose several times to open one or the other, his fellow passengers immediately shut it again.

He arose at last, dressed and went out on deck, taking his blankets with him. The air was balmy and he soon fell asleep, lulled by the breathing of the engine and the whispering of the waters. But he was not allowed to enjoy his repose long, for about midnight the passengers and the baggage were changed over to another steamer that drew a trifle less water and was, unfortunately for the comfort of the passengers, all save the princess and the general, of smaller holding capacity. This new steamer brought down the disquieting rumor that the Amur and the Shilka, which latter river formed the waterway higher up were rapidly falling.

Here, too, they took on a detachment of Bouriat cavalry in faded,

dirty and dusty uniforms, returning from some murderous and unrecorded raid into Manchuria. They seemed half Chinese and half North-American Indian, and they swarmed on every available portion of the deck.

The ship was off again at dawn, feeling its way cautiously to avoid the shallow places. There were six first-class cabins on this boat, also, Hardy learned, which were given over, as a matter of course, to the princess and the general.

As she continued her course for several days, it was necessary for Hardy and Smulders to pre-empt places on the deck for lying down, for the time comes at last when a man must sleep, and not being provided, like a horse, with four legs, "one on each corner," he finds it necessary to measure his length on something.

It was necessary now to test the depths of the water constantly. Two men, one on either side of the prow, sounding by means of stakes attached to ropes, awaytag rhythmically as they cast their wooden spears, chanting the depths: "Chetyre, chetyre-polveas, pyat!" (Four, four and a half, five!) As often as a down-coming steamer passed, the little captain made a trumpet of his hands and shouted across to its commander: "How much water is there in the Shilka?"

The disquieting rumor that the water was rapidly falling was gaining confirmation by each report. Once the men with the poles cried: "Tres-polveas" (three and a half), and the steamer scraped on the bottom. At Pokrovka, a dreary Cossack village near the junction of the Amur and the Shilka rivers, they found a smaller mail boat awaiting them that drew but three feet of water. They changed over again with a multi-lingual hullabaloo and a grand scramble for places, all save the general and the princess, who moved leisurely into the first-class cabins, like the superior beings they were.

The next day they stuck fast on a sand-bank, and a boat's crew carried the anchor far up the river and dropped it, attached to a stout hawser. Then, by means of the windlass, they deliberately warped the steamer loose. At dark of the same day they grounded for good in 2½ feet of water, a few yards below a great tramp steamer firmly imbedded athwart the channel. There was no hope of going either up or down for many days to come. The peasants took the matter philosophically; they would simply live where they were, rent free, buying their bread and milk of the Cossacks. When God saw fit to send water they would go on.

CHAPTER XII.

To the Rescue.

But what would the general do, the military governor of Irkutsk? For, as everybody knew, he must be at his post on a certain date, and the White Czar would not be apt to take the will of God into account. Within two days the general's intentions were made

manifest, for his orderly arrived with several long dugouts, each having a mast at the prow. A rope, fastened at the stern, was passed through a pulley at the top of the mast and the other end attached to a shaggy horse. The general's baggage was piled into one of these dugouts and he seated himself comfortably in the midst. A muzhik with a paddle occupied the stern, another mounted the horse and they rode off, the animal scrambling over the stones by the shore or splashing through the shallow water, while the man with the paddle kept the boat clear of the bank. This is the ancient mode of ascending Russian rivers, the method of "loshat and lotka," and two military stations, or about 30 miles, can thus be made in a day under favorable circumstances, by getting under way at four o'clock in the morning.

To Hardy's consternation the princess and her maid followed in a second dugout. But there were two more waiting on the bank, their owners hoping that others of the passengers would wish to avail themselves of their use.

"Come on," cried Hardy to Smulders. "Let's follow them. It will be a lark."

"A lark? What's that?"

"A lark? Why, fun, sport."

But Smulders sighed and shook his head, thinking of the fair Viennese. "Ah, no," he said, "I do not care if it be an eagle, I cannot leave Chulla. I loaf her too heavy."

Hardy lost no time. By signs he conveyed to one of the sailors that he wished his luggage carried ashore and piled into the dugout. Soon he, too, was seated in the bottom, reclining gracefully against his impedimenta, his horse scrambling along in the wake of the princess's lotka.

They made but one military station the first day—a large square building, where a samovar is kept always ready for travelers and the sledges that carry the mails over the ice in winter. To Hardy's delight, the old general and the princess were extremely courteous to him and made him understand by signs that he was welcome. The general's orderly foraged and produced some black bread, some milk and a quantity of delicious fresh caviar of the kind the Russians do not export.

The princess presided charmingly at the samovar, after which she disappeared for the night. Hardy spread his blankets on the floor and was soon fast asleep. But he seemed no sooner to have closed his eyes than he was awakened again by the voice of the general shouting at him in Russian.

It was only three o'clock, but the place was all a-bustle with preparations for departure. Ere the mist had risen from the river they were again under way, dim as ghosts. Hardy reclined against his luggage and slept deliciously until the sun arose, when he was awakened by the stinging of a cloud of gnats. Sitting upright, he noticed that the lotka of the princess was deserted by its fair passenger. Casting his eyes about, he observed maid and mistress strolling along the government road that follows the course of the Shilka and that serves as a channel for the stream of Cossacks that pour into Manchuria. The bank was high at this point and the women were above him, plainly visible in the bright sun. The Romanova, twirling her Japanese parasol on her shoulder, walked rapidly and with a joyous freedom of motion that testified to her love of the open air.

"I wonder if she plays golf," mused Hardy, and at that very moment he perceived that he, too, was cramped, sitting there in the boat. He got out, accordingly, and struck vigorously across a wide stretch of sand deposited during high water. He was some 15 minutes climbing the steep bank, and when he at last reached the road, the princess was nowhere to be seen. Indeed, the road at this point turned sharply away from the river and disappeared around the foot of a hill. Hardy knew, however, that it must wind back to the river, and he therefore followed the wide dusty trail confidently, although it seemed to plunge into the heart of the wilderness. Once or twice he asked himself why he was walking so rapidly, and each time made answer: "Why, to keep up with my lotka, of course." He was thoroughgoing a gentleman to admit to himself that he was pursuing the princess; he would not have done such a thing on Beacon street; why should he do it on a government road in Siberia? At any rate, it would be an indiscreet thing to do, as she would be sure to crush him for his presumption. But he certainly had just as good a right to get out and walk as she. As he was soliloquizing thus and had about come to the conclusion that he was in a fair way at last of making an ass of himself, he thought he heard a shrill scream in the distance. Listening, with his heart in his mouth, he was sure, for the first cry was followed by others—wild, despairing shrieks, as of a woman in the most excruciating fear.

"Coming! coming!" shouted Hardy, and, feeling in his pocket for the general's American pistol, which, thank

God! was there, he ran as he never ran before. Rounding a little turn in the road and a clump of trees, he came suddenly on a sight that thrilled him with rage and sickened him with fear, not for himself, but for the princess. There she was, struggling in the arms of a big Chinese, one of that half-savage tribe that inhabits the wild regions of Manchuria. The beast had lifted her in his arms and was running toward the woods with her, while another carried the mist. Two other Mongolians, with long war bows in their hands, completed the strange picture. Hardy shouted again, and the four Chinese wheeled about and regarded him with startled malignancy that turned on the instant to amusement.

Those four great brutes beheld one rather small, dark man, of dapper appearance, despite his week's river-travel—a slender, dark man in a blue serge suit and negligee shirt, who mechanically adjusted his gold place-nez as he advanced now at a slower gait. The two Chinese with war bows fitted long arrows to the strings and, with a sudden lift of the left foot and a widening of the arms, they let drive. One arrow whizzed by Hardy's head and the other pierced his clothing, making a nasty scratch on his left side. Then the pistol cracked twice and the two Chinese fell sprawling, with bullets through their bodies. The other two promptly dropped the fainting women and started to run. Hardy aimed deliberately at the one who had seized the princess and fired. It was a long shot, but the bullet took effect, as a scream of pain testified.

Neither the princess nor the maid evinced any signs of reviving, but lay there huddled on the ground as though dead. Hardy ran to the edge of the bluff and there, as good fortune would have it, was the general's lotka, and the general himself strolling along leisurely on the sand. The American shouted so loudly and swung his arms about so wildly that the orderly, the two muzhiks and even the governor himself were soon scrambling up the steep bank toward him. The Romanova had revived by the time they all reached her, and sat in the tall grass putting up her abundant hair, woman fashion, and looking about with awakening eyes. She was as pale as a ghost and held out her hands appealingly. Hardy and the general helped her to her feet, and it was the American who supported her until her trembling limbs regained their strength. The general surveyed the dead Chinese, and then, standing squarely in front of Hardy, removed his cap and made a low bow.

At the next station they found a small government boat, the Pusklin, awaiting them, that drew only one foot of water. It had been sent down by the authorities to pick up the general, and Courtland Hardy, ex-cottillion leader, was taken on board and one of the four cabins was given to him, although one of the greatest heiresses in all Russia was thereby compelled to occupy a room with her maid.

CHAPTER XIII.

Woman's Gratitude.

The princess was sitting on one of the benches of the upper deck, attired in the costume of Little Russia, with the Japanese parasol turned toward the sun, over her shoulder. Hardy had rather avoided her since the incident of the brigands, as he felt that any attempt at friendship on his part would be taking advantage of the service he had been able to render her—a service which, he assured himself, he would have performed just as eagerly for the bluest of peasant women on the boat. The Romanova, in fact, had been nearly prostrated since that dreadful happening, remaining in her cabin until now, under the care of her maid.

"Monsieur," she said to Hardy, who was promenading the little deck. He threw away his cigar, removed his hat and bowed very low. He noticed that she was still pale and that her eyes looked unnaturally large. "Parlez-vous Francais, monsieur?" she asked, sweetly, with a perfect Parisian accent.

"Un peu, madame," he replied, "but unfortunately, very badly."

"Ah, but you do speak it!" she cried with animation, "you speak it well, or at least well enough to enable me to express to you my undying gratitude. I owe you my life, monsieur! Pray, sit down here beside me. I owe you my escape from a horrible, a hideous fate."

Hardy sat beside her on the bench. "You owe me nothing, madame," he said; "there was no great danger for me, really. The obligation is all on my side. There is not a muzhik or Bouriat on the boat who would not have done the same thing. They are all envious of my great good fortune."

"I owe you, nevertheless, my life," she insisted, "and you have my undying gratitude, as I said. I do not know how I shall ever be able to repay you!"

Hardy frowned. "I did not do it with any thought of repayment of any kind, madame," he said. "You will best recompense



Struggling in the Arms of a Big Chinese.

me if you will dismiss all thought of obligation. It would pain me to think that I had imposed any such inglorious burden on you. I am more than repaid in my own satisfaction. I trust you are quite recovered from the shock."

"But, you were wounded! The general tells me that you were wounded. Do not deny it!" she commanded, smiling. "The entire boat knows of it. It is fortunate the arrow was not poisoned."

"Not wounded," replied Hardy; "merely scratched."

The princess fixed her eyes on him for several moments.

"I have always insisted," she murmured, "that the American gentlemen compare favorably with those of any country in the world, and now I know it. Pray do me the honor to sit here and talk with me a while. We will change the subject, if you desire. How do you like our Russia?"

Hardy talked with her for an hour or so. She spoke slowly and distinctly for him, and he found, under such delightful auspices, his French was a much more practical and useful acquirement than he had thought. They talked of the increasing activity of the Chinese marauders, of the possibility of war with Japan, of the wild flowers of Siberia, of Russian and American society. He found her intensely patriotic, and firm in the belief that Russia could crush Japan in a month, should hostilities actually break out.

As they were thus engaged in conversation the general approached, and, bowing before the princess, proposed zakouska to Hardy.

"Ah, monsieur," she laughed, "do you know the great Russian institution of zakouska?"

"Yes," he replied, "it was about the first Russian word I learned, and I have heard it more frequently than any other since."

"Then," she said, rising and taking the general's arm, "we will have zakouska in my cabin. Will you do us the honor of joining us?"

"Certainly," replied Hardy, with alacrity. "I find it a most delightful custom!"

And all day long they steamed up the winding and yellow Amur through virgin solitudes of rolling prairie, through interminable stretches of primeval forest, with medieval Russia on the right and ancient, prehistoric China on the left.

The grinding and jarring of the little steamer on the sand was now a matter of hourly occurrence. Occasionally a large river boat would be passed, high-founded and dry, either deserted or occupied by a few passengers, patiently waiting for the water to rise. Many rowboats drifted by, laden with more fortunate people, going with the swift current rather than against it. To these the captain shouted continually:

"How is the water in the Shilka?"

And ever came the same reply:

"Falling, slowly falling."

At midnight they ran upon a sand-bank and had such difficulty getting

off that Hardy thought they were stuck for good. It was necessary to wake up the passengers, with the exception of her highness, the princess, and drive them all over to one side of the boat to list her. After an hour of most exciting work, during which the captain dashed forward and back on the bridge, gesticulating with his entire body and shouting like a madman, they got off and were under way again, only to make another hour's stop for wood. This time, as before, a hewiskered muzhik was sitting on the bank by a blazing fire. He could be seen very distinctly from a great distance, and as the steamer approached the officer in command shouted at him again and again. The steadiness with which he was sleeping, with head upon breast and arms folded upon knees, gave rise to considerable amusement among such of the passengers as were awake. The plank was laid and several of the crew ran up to him. One of them pushed him and he sprawled over.

"He's dead!" announced the sailor.

"Dead?"

"Yes, sir; transfixed by an arrow." He put his foot upon the man's breast and, seizing something, pulled. A moment later he held up in the light of the bonfire a Chinese war arrow; then, throwing it to the earth, he stooped and wiped his head upon the grass.

Toward morning they stuck on the sand again, in a wide part of the river, with dense forests on either bank. The steamer drifted about and blocked up a narrow channel through which they were attempting to pass. The sand came level with the surface of the water on either bank. The captain tried in vain all the expedients known on the Amur; he attempted to lift the boat around by means of a mast planted at her side in the river; he sent the anchor up stream and essayed to drag her through bodily by means of the windlass; he added to this power the pulling force of a wooden windlass, set up on one bank of the river, whose long cross bar was manned by half the boat's crew, but without success.

"What is the matter?" the princess, coming out on the deck about nine o'clock in the morning, asked Hardy.

"We are stuck for good," explained the American. "I hope you slept well?"

"Excellently, thank you! But I hope we are not stranded, as I have invited some friends to a house party at my country place near Moscow."

A rowboat drifted into the mouth of the channel and lodged against the side of the steamer. It contained four dead, one of whom was a priest in long robes. He was lying flat on his back, with his head lolling horribly over the side, his venerable beard floating in the water. All were pierced with arrows. The general offered the princess his arm and conducted her below.

"Zakouska?" he said, patting her hand.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Child's Hat



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Of the past two seasons a greater variety of shapes has been shown in children's hats than ever before. Milliners seem to have awakened to the fact that the beautiful "hat" which has been worn for so long by children, could not always please—from the fact that their patrons were looking for something new.

Hats with drooping brims have a more or less bonnet-like effect and are especially good for little misses. The past three seasons have shown an increasing fondness for them for grown-ups as well as children. In fact for the present, shapes for the miss are along the same lines as

those designed for her mamma.

Felt, silk and velvet are the fabrics employed in making and trimming such hats. Ribbon and guilte, small plumes and some flowers are the trimmings from which to make a proper choice.

The hat shown in the illustration is a large shape with round crown and drooping brim. It is lined with bias folds of taffeta sewed to a cambric foundation, which is adjusted to the underbrim. A scarf of the taffeta laid in uneven plaits or folds is terminated at the side with a flat knot and two ends. These are finished by a tassel into which the silk is frilled.

POSITION OF DRESSING TABLE

Should Be Placed in North Window if Possible—Easy to Procure Artistic Effect.

It is well known that a north light being diffused is more agreeable than the light from other points of the compass. For this reason a window to the north is best for the placing of a dressing table where there are other windows to furnish ventilation and outlook.

Every woman enjoys proper conveniences for dressing. One need not have extravagant furnishings, but they should be pleasant and attractive, as well as convenient.

Select suitable material as to texture, material pretty as to color, no matter how little it costs, if it is arranged simply and in graceful lines the result will be artistic.

There are some rules to observe, and one important one is this—If the walls are figured let the draperies be of a solid color—Ivory, old rose, soft blue, silver, green—whatever will be harmonious with the general color effect of the room.

If the walls are of one color throughout or in shades of a self color, the design inconspicuous, then have flowered draperies and the effect will be pleasing. Figures everywhere without any surface of repose are distracting to the eye and unpleasant to live with.

THEATER BLOUSE.



Theater blouse of velvet, trimmed with a metal embroidery and motifs of metal passementerie. The plastron and under-sleeves are of tucked white gauze, trimmed with applique lace.

Cobweb Veils.

One of the newest veils is of finest silken threads woven in spider web design scattered over the meshes of the veiling. In the center of each web is a tiny silken spider.

The effect is quite startling and the veiling has only been worn by ultra fashionable women here and in London and Paris.

Save the Stickpin.

If the end of a stickpin is under a lapel or inside the opening of the dress, anywhere that you can easily get at it, you will be in no danger of losing it if you will wind tightly about it a small-sized rubber band.

ALMSGIVING AND PRAYER

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 6, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 6:1-15. Memory

VERSE.—"Take heed that ye do not your righteousness before men, to be seen by them."—6:1 (R. V.)

TIME.—The summer of A. D. 28, near the middle of Christ's ministry.

PLACE.—The traditional site is the House of Hattin, two or three miles west of the Sea of Galilee.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

The lesson to-day dwells on sincerity and truth applied to giving and praying.

I. Sincerity versus Hypocrisy in Giving.—Vs. 1-4. First, the Principle, underlying the actions referred to is, that so far as relates to virtue or character in the doer, it is the motive that determines the value of an action, no matter how good the action in itself, or how important the gift may be to the receiver.

Second, its Application to Giving. I. "Take heed," emphatic because what follows is very important. "That ye do not your alms," R. V., according to the best MSS., "your righteousness," your good actions both moral and religious, "before men" for the purpose or design to be seen of them, to gain applause, in order to be regarded as righteous and generous.

II. Sincerity versus Hypocrisy in Praying.—Vs. 5-8. "Thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are," who do not really pray, do not desire or expect what they ask, or hold communion with God; but desire to appear very religious to men, and hence stand apart like the Pharisee, in the parable, as if absorbed in devotion.

III. A Form of Prayer Filled with the Spirit.—Vs. 9-15. The Lord's Prayer, as given in Luke, perhaps on another occasion, is prefaced by a request from the disciples that Jesus would teach them how to pray.

1. We need to learn how to pray, if we would gain the most possible from prayer. "Let the will be filled that the germ may grow."

2. Jesus gave a model, expressing the true principles of prayer.

3. A model or form is useful only when filled with the real Spirit of prayer.

4. We can interpret the model by the way Jesus and his disciples used it. We have no recorded instance of their using this prayer, but the prayers of Jesus were in accordance with its principles.

The Hoarer and Answerer of Prayer. "Our Father which art in Heaven." This expresses that aspect of God which most attracts us to pray to him. He is not a mere "bright Essence increate," a "power that makes for righteousness," but a Person, as really as our spirits are persons; infinite, omnipotent, omniscient, King, Creator, Ruler, but withal a Father whose qualities we learn from his Son, our Elder Brother Jesus.

The Chief Aim and Goal of Prayer is expressed in a threefold form, which represents the highest, the best, the happiest, the noblest conceivable ideal and goal for every child of God and for the whole human race. "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither has entered into the heart of man" anything beyond these "which God hath prepared for them that love him."

Prayer for Our Material Welfare. II. Give us this day, or as Luke reports, "day by day," our daily bread. "Daily bread" includes supplies for all our wants, food for hungry hearts as well as bodies, for the mind, the spirit, the taste, for beauty and music, and for every appetite and longing.

Prayer for Deliverance from Evil.—Vs. 12-15. The deliverance is threefold.

1. From the Burden and Effects of Past Sins. "Forgive us our debts," the duties we owe to God and man and have not. Forgiveness is thus the first step in being delivered from evil.

The Second Step in Deliverance from Evil is Victory Over Temptation. 13. "Lead us not into temptation." Thou, who art the guide of our life, lead us, but away from temptation. Temptation is trial, proving, the conditions meant to test our characters, our choices.

3. Deliverance from All Evil of All Kinds. "But deliver us from evil." "The evil," not "the evil one," as in the R. V., for that narrow and belittles the prayer (the "one" is not in the Greek) but from evil, every evil, temporal and spiritual, including the evil one, but most of all from sin the great evil, and the source of most other evils. God answers this prayer by removing many evils.

The Power That Assures the Answer.—V. 13. The rest of this verse is not found in the oldest MSS., and the R. V. puts it in the margin.

"For thine is the kingdom," the rule and the right to rule over nature and man. All forces are under his control.

And the power. All power natural and spiritual.

Illustration. "In a Russian palace there is a gallery in which are hung several hundred portraits of young maidens. These pictures were painted by Count Rotari for Catherine II.

The striking feature in the collection is that those who were familiar with the empress and her habits and tastes could find in each portrait, half concealed, half revealed, something that reminded them of her—(a jewel, a flower, a feature, etc.). The whole gallery was a glorifying of the empress."

"Everything in this world has in it, for a devout mind, some suggestion of God."

RICHNESS IS THE KEYNOTE

No Limit as to Combinations of Materials Placed on Designers of Gowns.

The master builders of wonderful gowns are restricted by nothing this season. Unlimited license is theirs, lovely fabrics, laces, metals, tissues, fur and jewels. Never before have there been such evening gowns, such blending of colors, such combination of materials.

A new idea is to drape an overdress of chiffon velvet over a gown of satin, lace and metallic tissue. The velvet is hung from the shoulders, where it is arranged in narrow folds, is draped about the figure usually from right to left, and caught at the hip with a jeweled ornament; it then falls in lustrous folds to form part of the train of the gown.

A magnificent gown made in this manner was of all the vivid, intense peacock tones. It was of green satin with low bodice and narrow, caplike sleeves of gold tissue embroidered in emerald and sapphire crystals.

The draped overdress was of peacock blue chiffon velvet caught at the shoulders with gemmed cabochons of green and blue. It was then draped around the figure and held at the left hip with a jeweled ornament, falling away to the floor with the satin train of the gown.

The velvet was lined with satin of the same tone as the gown, which in its entirety was of barbaric splendor.

Gray Beaver Hats.

The window of a smart New York millinery establishment was filled with beaver hats in the newest shapes and of varied tones of gray from pearl to smoke which is so dark as to be almost seal brown.

These hats were trimmed each with a single full blown rose and foliage, silver and gold tissue, burnt orange and scarlet and crimson silk, and velvet being used in the making of the flowers.

The roses and their leaves were the entire trimming of these hats, and the simplicity of the trimming gave an air of distinct smartness to them.

Linen Napkin Holders.

Take two pieces of linen 9 inches long and 2 1/2 inches wide. Through the center of one embroider any spray of flowers you prefer—daisies, violets, forget-me-nots, any small flower and their leaves and stems—then baste the other piece of linen to this as a lining. Have one end square, the other pointed. Buttonhole around the edges a depth of 1/4 of an inch and mark in pencil so as to have it even.

This will fasten the lining to the embroidered piece. In the pointed end place a tiny buttonhole, and at other end sew a small round pearl button.

Upstanding Brush.

A very satisfactory substitute for the osprey is a brush of gold wire nearly as fine as thread.

A gold ornament holds the wire threads at the base. This resembles an old-world bouquet holder in its cornucopia form.

The upstanding brush is used to give a military dash to fur toques, and is invading the realm of millinery with great success.

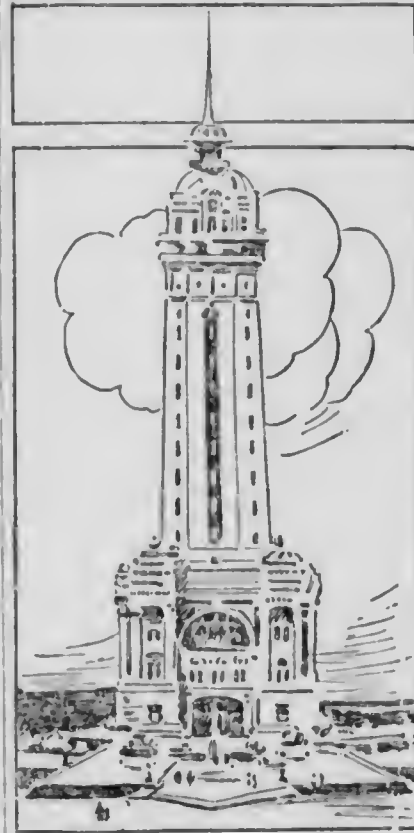
URGE BIG PERRY MEMORIAL

Commissioners Want a Monument Erected at the Site Overlooking Scene of Victory.

Cleveland, O.—The one feature of the Perry's Victory Centennial, to be held at Put-In-Bay, O., in 1913, proposed by the commission in charge of the event, is a monumental memorial to the hero of the battle of Lake Erie. A design for such a memorial has been submitted by John Elsenman, and has been accepted by the commission as a basis on which to work.

In its report to Governor Harmon the commission says:

"The proposed building combines



Design for Perry Monument.

the essentials of artistic beauty and historical significance with such practical objects as a lighthouse, a wireless telegraph station, a meteorological station, a life-saving station and other useful adjuncts.

"The drawing submitted contemplates a building three hundred and seventy-five feet in height, its cost subject to variation according to the material used. Each of the eight or ten floors of the tower may be dedicated to the use of one of the states participating in the centennial. Under the pinnacle the searchlight from the great height of more than 300 feet will be visible many miles at sea and cast its rays over a great land territory.

"Within a few years practically every vessel of any importance on the great lakes will be supplied with wireless apparatus, and this will undoubtedly be the case when a central station, commanding the whole lake region, is provided for the use of navigators. A wireless equipped vessel in distress on any of the great lakes could flash the call for help to Perry Memorial, and instantly response would be conveyed to the life-saving station, similarly equipped, nearest the threatened disaster, or by telegraph to any point from which succor might be forthcoming.

"It is believed that the general government would look with favor on a life-saving station, a lighthouse, a meteorological station and a permanent fisheries exhibit in connection with the proposed memorial.

TRUST'S FOE NOW ITS AID

James M. Beck Who Once Fought Sugar Combine Now Chief Counsel for the Company.

New York.—The retirement of Parsons, Closson & McIlwaine as counsel for the sugar trust was not unexpected but the selection of James M. Beck,



counsel, as their successor came rather as a surprise.

Mr. Beck as assistant attorney general of the United States successfully prosecuted the celebrated Neely case. As first assistant attorney general he secured the verdict against the Northern Securities Company. He also took a prominent part in the first actions against the sugar trust, the paper trust, and other antitrust proceedings.

He was in the midst of these cases when he removed to New York and began the private practice of law

1885 Berea College 1909

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ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.

Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.

Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On incidental fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

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Teacher's Department

HELPS, HINTS, PROBLEMS

Prof. C. D. Lewis and Prof. E. C. Seale, Editors

HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale.

Problem No. 18

A hare is 45 yards in advance of a ground. The hound covers 6 1/2 feet of ground at a leap while the hare covers 4 1/2 feet, but the hare takes 4 leaps while the hound takes 3. In how many leaps will the hound overtake the hare?

Answer to Problem No. 15.

A vessel sailing due south and due east on alternate days was found after a certain time to be 118.791 miles south-east of the starting point. What distance had it sailed?

I have my solution on the laws governing right angled triangles, assuming that the ship's course describes the base and perpendicular of a series of such triangles, of which

the ship's distance south-east is the hypotenuse. Then:—
118.791 times 118.791 times 2 equals 2824.028572.

This equals the square of the hypotenuse plus sum of the square of the other two sides. The square root is 1.6800098 miles, which is the answer.

Would it change the condition if the vessel in its course should cross the due south-east course?

J. W. VanWinkle,

Mt. Vernon, Ky.

No Mr. VanWinkle, the vessel can cross the due south-east course as many times as it wants, without affecting the principle of the result.

Other correct solutions by T. G. Mitchell, Corbin, Ky., and Mrs. Cynthia Manery, Posey, Ky.

WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

nice for the Government to get such a sum of money, but the question is whether the man is not "running a bluff" to get the laws Taft is working for delayed till too late. He certainly asks delay till his offer can be investigated. That would take weeks—

and meanwhile the danger line would be getting nearer and nearer all the time. It is a very smooth game any way.

The little fight on Cannon goes merrily on, and the old war-dog's closest friends are now chiefly concerned in getting him out of the way with the least possible damage to his own feelings. In the first place Senator Crane and Vice-Pres. Sherman went to Cannon and told him he would have to give way on several matters he is interested, and let the House consider the bills. This the Speaker promised to do, but he hates it. Also he was told that he would have to stop his fighting his enemies, and be much more peaceful. He did not promise to do this. Senators are trying to get legislative work done and there is more chance than ever that important laws will go thru. Pres. Taft is in deadly earnest, and his threats to use the patronage against the "insurgents" has proved to the "regulars" as well that he will fight hard if they once get him a-going. They don't want to be against him when that time comes. So they have pulled some of his pet measures out of cold storage, and are putting them on the way. Tricks are seriously suspected, as yet, but there is a look of motion that is pleasing.

The first of the bills to get started in the Senate has been the Postal Savings Bank bill. This was put before that august body last Friday, and will be discussed while the House is finishing up the first appropriations. In the meantime, in the committee rooms, the Interstate Commerce bill is getting licked into shape. A good many amendments are being offered, mostly with the consent of the President, but so far, the bill does not seem to have hurt. The real fight will come later on. In the House the situation is still delicate, and even Pres. Taft wants Cannon to hold his power till he gets certain bills past the danger point. When that is over, the leaders will begin to take the power away from the Speaker. The first move will be to increase the Rules Committee from five to nine. It is also possible that the Committee will be elected by the House, instead of being appointed by the Speaker, and a move in this direction has already been made. There is just a chance that the insurgents will force the fight on the rules before the laws are safely passed, but they are very strongly in favor of those laws, and it is probable that they will be good. The real danger is still in the Speaker, who will not concede.

This activity in the legislative mill is almost entirely due to the President. He has heard the reports that C. A. & Co. intend to sell him out, and whenever they slow down a little they get a message asking what is the matter. Then they get a sug-

gestion as to hustling along some important piece of work. So the committee appointed to bury the pet Taft measures have come to life, and are giving hearings. It is true that the hearings are not necessary in most cases and they delay the game. So with no more real desire than before to get these Republican principles embodied in law, these so-called Republicans are really acting as if they were going to do something. What they finally do will depend to a considerable extent on the President.

And, speaking of the insurgents, I have heard that some good Republicans are claiming that a man who bolts any measure for which the majority of the party is in favor loses his right to call himself a member of the party. The history of Republicanism does not show this. After every tariff revision, if in fact, there have been a number of Republican bolters, who have nevertheless kept their good party standing. It has always been held that when a man stood with his party publicly, and was working for it, he could disagree with a measure or two without forfeiting his party standing. So the attempt to read the insurgents out of the party, was not justified by the history of such occasions in the past, and Uncle Joe's attack on them has done him much more harm than good, even among the oldest members.

Only one piece of news here of special interest to Kentucky. There has been a good deal of newspaper talk based on the opinions of Miss Alice Lloyd and others, that the government had given up its idea of prosecuting the Burley Tobacco Society. Wade H. Ellis, who is in charge of the matter, simply says that it is still being investigated, but that it has not been given up yet by a good deal.

Congersville, Ill., Letter.

Congersville, Ill., Jan. 29.—Among the sick this week are Victoria Robinson and Joe Alexander, who have the mumps. — Misses Millie Wilson Doyle and Nellie Alexander took dinner with Mrs. Lee Kelley Tuesday. — Ida Turner is the guest of E. M. Alexander. — Mrs. Lewis Burnell and Mrs. Everett Todd were shopping in Deer Creek last Saturday. — Lee Kelley and J. Philpot are gone to Randolph on business. — Sherman Hurley and Herbert Metcalf visited Lee Kelley's Thursday. — Mrs. Squire Young visited her sister Mrs. B. Kindred Thursday evening. — Among those who attended the Literary Thursday evening from here were Mr. and Mrs. Joe White and Lucy Burnett. They report the programme excellent. — Mrs. Priscilla Foot and daughter, Kate, and Jasper Alexander and son William took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kelley Friday. — Arthur Black who has been real sick with catarrh fever is some better at present. — Mrs. Leslie Keel is quite sick. — Hugh Young is in Carlock on business today. — We are glad to say the snow is nearly gone that has been on for seven weeks.

How to Make a Debate.

Take two parts of wind and two parts of noise, mix thoroughly, and you have a political debate. — Chicago Daily News.

PLAN TO DIVIDE UP THE REVENUE

Would Decrease Deficit in General Expenditure Fund.

BURNHAM BILL BEFORE SOLONS

Contest Over the County Unit Extension Measure Watched With Much Interest All Over Kentucky—Examination of State Banks Proposed. Sallent Points In Governor Willson's Latest Message.

BY J. H. STUART.

Frankfort, Ky. — (Special.) — The fight over the county unit extension bill did not end when the bill was referred to an unfavorable committee in the senate 10 days ago, for the friends of the bill are still full of energy and propose to keep trying every way to push the bill through. It has been tacitly understood that the house by a considerable majority would vote for the bill, so when the senate took what was considered unfavorable action on the measure, its friends in the house planned a reprisal movement. They began circulating a written pledge amongst the representatives stating that each member signing it would refuse to advance a single senate bill in the house until a direct vote was taken on the passage of the county unit bill in the senate. After some dozen or more had signed it, the promoters learned that such a movement would lose the bill several votes in the senate, so the matter was dropped. The opponents of the bill now claim that if it comes to a vote in the senate a majority will vote against it, but that can not be proven till the vote is taken, though it is known that the senate is very evenly divided on the proposition. The final result is being watched with much interest all over the state.

Senator Burnham of Madison has introduced a bill intended to help decrease the deficit in the general expenditure fund in the state treasury. His measure proposes to divide up the revenue derived under the 50 cents on the \$100 tax rate that is now in force, a little different from its present division. At present the school fund gets 26 cents of the 50-cent tax, the general expenditure fund gets 21 1/2 cents, the sinking fund 2 cents and the State university one-half a cent. He proposes to reduce the school fund to 24 1/2 cents, the sinking fund to 1 1/2 cents and to increase the general expenditure fund to 23 1/2 cents, leaving the State university just as it is now. He says investigation shows that the 26-cent rate allowed the school fund increased the per capita for school children last year to over \$1, and by reducing the amount to 24 1/2 cents, the per capita will still be as much as \$1, which he thinks is amply sufficient, and will at the same time increase the revenue that goes into the general expenditure fund sufficiently to help pay off much of the deficit. He says further that as the state has practically no debt, there is no need to keep that rate at 2 cents, since a 1 1/2-cent rate will bring in enough revenue to meet in 20 years the \$500,000 of bonds that may be authorized by this legislature.

Governor Willson has decided not to send all his advice to the legislature at one time, but will give it to them in broken doses. He sent in another part of his message Friday, the larger part of which is taken up in discussing the tax question. He indorses the work done by the tax commission and urges that the necessary amendment to the constitution be made so that a new tax system may be enacted. He recommends that the state be allowed to collect taxes only on personal property, the county to collect taxes only on the real estate in the county outside the cities in that county and that the cities be allowed to collect taxes only on the real property inside the city limits. He says it is too much of a burden now on city taxpayers to pay state, county and city taxes on the same piece of property, and to pay the same taxes on bonds and stocks takes all the profit derived from that sort of property, hence people who own stocks and bonds perjure themselves by not listing them for taxation. He indorses the bill which seeks to create a state tax commission.

He recommends that a law be passed authorizing the performance of the surgical operation of vasectomy, to prevent the bearing of children by insane people and habitual criminals. He says the law is too loosely enforced and recommends that in each case two physicians from a neighboring county should examine every one accused of being crazy or a lunatic.

He says Architect Andrews recommends that \$306,000 more be appropriated to complete the work of decorating the new statehouse and beautifying the grounds. He says there is no hurry for some of the things the architect recommends, but says that \$300,000 ought to be provided by this legislature for the purposes mentioned and ask to pay for some more land adjacent to the capitol.

He reminds the legislature that there is no use to make appropri-

tions unless some way is provided to get the money to pay them. He says he is not antagonistic to the majority in the legislature and will gladly approve any reasonable appropriation for things needed by the state institutions if some method to pay them is adopted.

He urges the legislature not to abolish the board of control, and to let it remain bipartisan as it now is, as it has accomplished a great work. He says the reports show that the board has saved \$80,000 in two years out of the per capita income, which sum they applied to buildings and improved machinery at the asylums. He recommends that the penitentiaries and house of reform be put under the board of control, which means he wants the prison commission abolished.

He says the present governor's mansion is practically unfit to live in and urges the legislature to appropriate \$50,000 to erect a suitable mansion for his successor near the new capitol, and that the present mansion and square of ground be turned over to the penitentiary for hospital purposes.

He recommends that the buildings and grounds of the old capitol be sold to the highest bidder, and estimates that it will bring \$100,000. He says to sell it would do away with constantly recurring schemes to use it for some expensive and unnecessary institution to be created by the legislature.

The fact that several state banks have failed and lost all the money of hundreds of widows and orphans in the past two years has created a strong sentiment in favor of having a system by which state banks can be examined every few months, as national banks are now examined, by expert accountants. Several bills looking to this end have been introduced, and it is likely that one of them will be passed. The bill offered by Senator Arnett of Jessamine, who is a banker himself, provides for the establishment of a banking department with a bank commissioner at the head of it, with an assistant commissioner and three bank examiners to do the real work. This bill is favored by the bankers generally, and as it will cost the state nothing to carry out its provisions, it is meeting with much favor.

The increased cost of living in the past 10 years has induced the senate to pass a bill that in a roundabout way increases the salaries of circuit judges from \$2,000 a year to \$12,000 a year. The constitution provides that the salary of any officer can not be changed after he has entered upon his duties, and as all the circuit judges entered upon their six-year terms on the first of this year it seemed as though they would be unable to get any increase for six years at least. A bill was introduced, however, providing that regular circuit judges should serve as special judges in other districts than their own when no court was in session in their own districts, and for this extra work they are to be paid an additional \$1,200 a year. Of course this plan will serve to reduce materially the amount paid out each year for special judges and will not work any great hardship on the regular judges. The bill passed the senate by a vote of 23 to 6 and it is almost assured of passage in the house.

The members of this legislature seem to be more philanthropically inclined than most legislatures have been heretofore, for they are showing a keen desire to put the prisons and convicts on a better basis than they have ever been before. Senator Thomas of Bourbon has introduced three companion bills on this subject and they have already passed the senate. The first bill passed is known as the indeterminate sentence law, and provides that the circuit judge must fix the sentence of the convicted man after the jury has pronounced him guilty, and says further that the judge shall not fix a sentence for a shorter period than the minimum penalty nor one longer than the maximum penalty. The second bill provides for a more comprehensive system of granting paroles to convicts who have obeyed the rules and shown indications of penitence and reformation. It further provides that no convict shall be paroled who has not served as long as the minimum penalty term for the crime for which he was convicted, and that, when he is paroled, the agent of the state (provided for in the law) shall secure him some employment before he is released. It will be the duty of this agent to keep track of each paroled man and have him brought back if he misbehaves himself.

The third bill, which passed the senate Friday, provides that one of the penitentiaries shall be converted into a state reformatory in which shall be confined no convict over 30 years of age and no man who has been convicted more than once, even if he is under 30. These three measures, if all become the law, are expected to make a decided improvement in prison conditions, as they are along the lines of laws that have been successfully operated in a number of other states. The state agent under this law will also be required to look after the children who are released on parole from the schools of reform at Lexington.

Governor and Mrs. Willson will give their first public reception to the members of the legislature on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8 from 8 to 11 o'clock, and the legislators are already figuring on "what they will wear."

In Bad Fix

"I had a mishap at the age of 41, which left me in bad fix," writes Mrs. Georgia Usher, of Conyers, Ga. "I was unconscious for three days, and after that I would have fainting spells, dizziness, nervousness, sick headache, heart palpitation and many strange feelings. "I suffered greatly with ailments due to the change of life and had 3 doctors, but they did no good, so I concluded to try Cardui."

"Since taking Cardui, I am so much better and can do all my householding."

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Do not allow yourself to get into a bad fix. You might get in so bad you would find it hard to get out.

Better take Cardui while there is time, while you are still in moderately good health, just to conserve your strength and keep you in tip top condition.

In this way your troubles, whatever they are, will gradually grow smaller instead of larger—you will be on the up-grade instead of the down—and by and bye you will arrive at the north pole of perfect health.

Get a bottle at your druggists' today.

R. F. D. NOTICE

Washington, D. C.
January, 25, 1910.

The Postmaster,

Sir:

In view of the extent to which the practice of placing loose coins in boxes by rural patrons has grown, and the delay in the delivery and collection of mail and the hardship imposed on rural carriers incident thereto, you are informed that commencing February 15, 1910, rural letter carriers will not be required to collect loose coins from rural mail boxes.

Patrons should enclose coins in an envelope, wrap them securely in a piece of paper, or deposit them in a coin holding receptacle, so they can be easily and quickly taken from boxes and carriers will be required to put such coins, and, where accompanied by mail for dispatch, attach the requisite stamps.

P. V. DeGraw,
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

MINE STRIKE THREAT:—As in-

PUBLIC

LAND SALE

As agent for the White heirs, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, 5 miles south of Richmond and one-fourth mile from Calcast, on the Silver Creek and Menelaus turnpike, on

THURSDAY,
February 10, 1910
10 o'clock a. m.

73 8-10 ACRES of LAND

owned by the late Wm. H. White. This land is all in blue grass, and has not been plowed for 25 years. It is fine tobacco and hemp land; has good tenant house; well watered and fenced. Joins the lands of W. H. Hendren, Dave Simmons, James B. White, James Butler and C. C. Coy.

TERMS: One-third cash; one-third in twelve months; one-third in two years, with lien retained on land at 6 per cent. interest until purchase money is paid. Possession given on day of sale.

JOHN D. WHITE, Agt.

W. P. PREWITT, Auct.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED

The Government pays Railway Mail Clerks \$800 to \$1,200, and other employees up to \$2,500 annually.

Uncle Sam will hold spring examinations throughout the country for Railway Mail Clerks, Custom House Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Departmental Clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in City or Country can get instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Instruction, 256 G Hamilton Building, Rochester, N. Y.

and, the coal miners are threatening to strike soon unless they get an increase of wages. They do this every year, but there has been no strike since the award by the Roosevelt Commission in 1903. Probably a strike will come some time, and this may be the time but the threats have been a bluff the last six times.

79 KILLED.—Seventy-nine men were killed, and several injured by a terrific explosion in a coal mine in Colorado on Monday.

RESOLUTIONS

The death of Comrade Thomas Blanton, Alexander Blanton and Jeremiah Sparks was reported to the post whereupon Comrade LeVant Dodge was authorized to draft resolutions of respect and regard to be inserted in the proceedings of this meeting. They are as follows:

Whereas the death angel has removed from this world three of the comrades who joined this post at meetings held in Jackson County, Thomas Blanton, Alexander Blanton and Jeremiah Sparks,

Resolved: that we deplore the loss of these comrades, as faithful soldiers, good citizens, and men of high character.

Resolved: that in being called upon so often to part with the comrades whom we love and sympathize with their afflicted families we are reminded that the time is short for us to do the work in the cause of patriotism which it is our privilege and duty to do.

Resolved: that we furnish a copy of these resolutions to The Citizen with the request that they be published.

LeVant Dodge,
Committee.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Our offices are in New York, N. Y., and London, England. Agents for securing patents and for opposing oppositions. Patents taken through Muny & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. MUNY & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Branch office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.35 to \$4.50 SHOES BOYS' SHOES



THE LARGEST MAKER AND RETAILER OF MEN'S FINE SHOES IN THE WORLD.

"SUPERIOR TO OTHER MAKES." "I have worn W. L. Douglas shoes for the past six years, and always find they are far superior to all other high grade shoes in style, comfort and durability." W. O. JONES, 10 Howard Ave., Utica, N. Y. If I could take you into my large factory at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would realize why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make. CAUTION—See that W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitutes. If your dealer cannot fit you with W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalogue, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

COYLE'S

Main Street Berea, Ky.

Ask your Merchant for Cream of Wheat Flour

Made from selected wheat, carefully milled on latest the up-to-date mill. It is the whitest and purest and every sack guaranteed. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. Our brands of flour are Cream of Wheat, Perfection, Pioneer and Fancy Family. We also make feed and meal.

Andrew Isaacs, Prop. BERA ROLLER MILLS Berea, Kentucky

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Back of Fish Bldg.

Berea, Ky

COYLE'S

YOU PAY LESS - - OR GET MORE
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Annual - - - Mid-Winter - - - Clearance Sale!

Clearing of Men's Suits				Clearing of Men's Overcoats				Clearing of Ladies' Coats			
\$18.00	Suits	-	for \$13.50	\$15.00 Overcoats and Rain Coats \$11.00				\$12.00	Coats	-	for \$8.00
15.00	"	-	" 11.00	12.00 " " " " 10.00				10.00	"	-	" 6.50
12.00	"	-	" 8.50	10.00 " " " " 7.00				8.00	"	-	" 5.00
10.00	"	-	" 6.50	7.50 " " " " 4.00				Also have about 1/2 dozen Ladies' \$10.00 Coats carried from last season—Your choice of these for \$4.00 each.			
7.50	"	-	" 4.00								
Clearing of Ladies' Shoes				Clearing of Men's \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes							
It doesn't pay to buy cheap shoes and we have always guarded against putting them in stock. That's why our shoe department is so popular. We have fifty pairs of the "American Girl" shoes in the \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 grades. Your choice of these goods for \$2.00 per pair, while they last.				\$3.00 Shoes - - - - \$2.50							
				4.00 " - - - - 3.00							
				5.00 " - - - - 3.50							

Sale begins January 27, and Closes February 5, 1910

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local	
Knoxville 6:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
Berea 1:29 p. m.	3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local	
Cincinnati 6:40 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
Berea 11:59 a. m.	12:29 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound	
Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.	
Berea 11:44 a. m.	
North Bound	
Berea 4:55 p. m.	
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.	

These two trains will now carry thru sleepers from Jacksonville to Chicago, transferring over the P. R. R. at Cincinnati, so that Berea passengers for Chicago may go thru without changing.

Miss Sarah Ely of Richmond who spent a few days with home folks here in town returned Monday.

M. A. Logsdon of Panama was in town Saturday.

Miss Frances Hatfield spent Saturday and Sunday with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Will Parks of Kings-ton.

Mr. Speedwell Harrison of Valley View was in town the latter part of the week on business.

Mr. Soper, of the firm of Stanifer and Soper of Richmond was visiting here last week at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. H. Wallace.

The rooms in the boys dormitories were thrown open Saturday afternoon to the inspection of the ladies of the faculty and their girl friends also. The boys proved themselves very delightful hosts.

Miss Hazel Blazer, of Greenfield, Ohio, is making an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington of this place.

Rev. G. Wolfe Combs of Winchester has been in town for several days of this week.

Mr. Curtis Coyle, a brother of Isaac Coyle was visiting with relatives in town last week.

Mr. Samuel Isaacs of Valley View was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. K. Baker for a part of last week.

Mrs. Early has changed her headquarters and will continue business with a larger stock of goods in the old post office building which has been remodeled.

Best quality yard wide gingham 12 1/2c.
Best quality 27 inch gingham 10c. Best
line outing flannel 10c. Best quality
all silk taffeta ribbon, 4 in. wide, 15c. And
the best 5 and 10c line anywhere, at

New Stand at former P. O. Building.

Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN
AND
UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
Bath Rooms in Connection

Down Stairs—Boone Tavern
S. R. SEALE, Prop.

Miss Sarah Stewart of Kirksville was visiting with friends here the first of the week.

The members of the Baptist church held a business meeting in their church last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Dr. Davis with her two children and Miss Nettie Oldham left last Thursday for Lakeland, Florida, where they expect to remain the rest of the winter.

THE GROUND HOG SAYS:—Winter isn't half over yet. You will need more coal. Send your order to Holliday and Co., for the best there is, at the cheapest prices.

Mrs. Woodie one of the nurses has gone to her home to bring to Berea her little son.

Miss Sarah Stuart a graduate of the Berea General Hospital is assisting at the hospital during the rush season.

Mr. S. C. Williams has been staying at Boone Tavern for several days selecting agents from the students for selling a pictorial Bible.

J. R. Coulter, of Knoxville, Tenn., a salesman well known in Berea, was in town several days last week.

Mr. E. O. Warrnutt of Barbon, Ind., is visiting relatives, Mr. Fayette Vaughn and family.

FOR RENT—Partly furnished house, and lot of five acres, two acres suitable for tobacco. Possession at once.

Z. M. Boen, Kingston, Ky.

Deputy Sheriff W. A. Johnson arrested last Thursday at Mayde Chas. Allen of Laurel County, and lodged him in the jail at London. He reports that Allen is wanted on five indictments, charging disturbance of a religious service, carrying a concealed weapon, shooting on the highway, flourishing a pistol and breach of the peace.

Friends of Mr. Burleigh E. Crumell for five years assistant Treasurer of Berea College, will be pleased to know that he has recently been promoted to be treasurer of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated shortly before his coming to Berea.

County Attorney O. P. Jackson and Miss Lila Kindred, his stenographer, visited friends and relatives in Berea and vicinity Saturday and Sunday.

Book Bargains!

THIS WEEK ONLY

Popular Copyrights - - - 39c.
The Latest Copyrights - - 98c.

Try a pound box of:

BARRS SATURDAY CANDY

Price every Saturday - - 29c.
Other days - - - 40c.

THE PORTER DRUG CO.

INCORPORATED
Berea, Kentucky

Mr. W. H. Porter is spending a few days with his family in the South.

Miss Rose McFerron a well known student of former years is principal of a graded school in Oklahoma.

My health having failed me in the west, I have returned to Berea. I am now ready for blacksmith and carriage work in my old stand on Center street. Your trade is always solicited and will be appreciated.

J. E. Dalton.

Miss Laura Soper who has many friends and relatives in Berea and Tarnout this part of Madison County, and Mr. Benjamin Adams, also a former resident of Madison, but now of Missouri, were quietly married last Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wallace. Mrs. Wallace is a sister of the bride. Dr. Thomson officiated. They left at once for their future home in Missouri.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

The basket ball game between the Whites and Blues Saturday afternoon, the first of a series of three games, resulted in a score of 10 to 7 in favor of the Whites. The game was well played, except that there were a good many fouls.

The oyster stew, which is an annual feature in the famous Alpha Zeta good times, was held Saturday night in the Gymnasium. Nearly a hundred members, guests and alumni were present, and the occasion was voted

HOLLIDAY & CO.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Domestic Coal,
Ice and Feed.

BEST COAL—LOWEST PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERY

Phone 169 Day.

Phone 71 Night.

one of the most successful ever held. The stew, which included fresh celery, coffee and doughnuts, was served after an evening's entertainment which was enjoyed by all, and following it a number of members of the faculty and others inflicted their old jokes on the assembled company. These were politely but firmly received, but broke up the company.

Doc Barlow, a student of last year is working in a rubber factory in Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Taylor has now in his rooms at Boone Tavern his sweet toned Liszt organ, sent from his old home at Wynote, Pa.

Geo. Bozarth, a well known former student was married Jan. 19 to Miss Elizabeth H. Langham. Their home will be at Wading River, N. J.

E. M. D. Bracker, former superintendent of the College garden visited friends here last week.

Miss Nellie Coe a last year student is teaching in the Normal Industrial Institute at Joppa, Ala.

Miss Elizabeth Byron, a student in 1906, is working in a millinery store in North Baltimore, Ohio.

W. D. Sprague, an old student and A. Z. man whom many will remember is attending an agricultural school at Trenton, Mo. He expects to finish his course of study soon and return to his home in South Charleston, O.

Howard Clark, class of '08 is attending Stanford University, James Young, class of '07 is also there.

Friends of Mrs. Yocum will be interested to know that her address is 123 South Tenth Street, San Jose, California.

ALPHA ZETA STATEMENT

Society Boys Fear Citizen's Remarks About Attitude are Given Interpretation Not Justified by Facts.

To the editor of The Citizen:—

In the article which appeared in The Citizen a couple of weeks ago describing the recent debate, was a reference to A. Z. which has been understood by many as censuring the attitude of the entire society toward the mountain boys. In order to relieve the minds of any who so understood this remark, of the mistaken idea, I have taken the liberty, by the authority of Alpha Zeta, to give the society's attitude toward all honorable and upright students.

Alpha Zeta is and has been the home of the mountain boy, just as much as that of the Blue Grass boy or the northern boy. Each finds hearty welcome in A. Z., and a sincere friendship that sticks to him as long as life lasts. And when I look back over the "stars," so to speak, who have graced our halls, upheld our reputation and written A. Z.'s name in the list of up-to-date and energetic societies, I see mountain boys in the foremost ranks. For years the mountain boys controlled the society, but for some cause or other quite a number of northern boys got in and for a period of two years it was practically controlled by them. Most of the boys worked hard for

GO TO

W. J. Tatum's

FOR

Fresh Groceries

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - - Kentucky

all the members they could get but there were a few who did not spend much effort to get the boys that they thought were inexperienced. And so they started a rotation of the officers and positions among themselves. This got out, and the editor of The Citizen with others who are old A. Z. men, did not like it a bit, and so they "stung" the society properly. The society as a whole went to work, and put the clique out of business, and it has been clean ever since.

I am a Kentuckian and proud of the state of my nativity, and have been a member of Alpha Zeta four years and I will say that there is not a room in Berea College which stands open wider, or extends more hospitable hands to the mountain boys, than A. Z. hall. Facts speak louder than words. Within the last two weeks we have taken into our midst six boys, four of whom are from Kentucky, two from Madison County, one from Floyd and one from Owsley.

And to all mountain boys, I want to say:—If any one tells you that A. Z. does not want you, you just refer him to our roll book, and ask him why those names of Kentucky's best beloved are written there, and then you come up to the A. Z. room some Friday night and see if you ever found a warmer welcome anywhere.

The slogan that Kentucky boys are not wanted in A. Z. has become an empty sound, and will soon cease to be a hattle cry.

Thanking the editor of The Citizen for this space, I remain respectfully yours,

Marshall Vaughn,
President of Alpha Zeta Society.

SETTLE GETS NEW TRIAL

G. W. Settle, who was given a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary by the Madison Circuit Court on the charge of detaining a woman against her will has been given a new trial by the Court of Appeals. The higher court says his trial should have been continued by reason of absent witnesses.

Good Sentiment.

It's a whole lot better to be sorry before you do it than after you get caught.—John A. Howland.



The Most Popular
Shoes in America
American Lady
SHOE
American Gentleman
SHOE



THESE SHOES are noted for their Style, Fit and Wear.

The very best styles from the world of fashions are to be found in these Shoes. The remarkable fitting qualities are due to lasts that are built to follow the naturally graceful lines of the foot. The wearing qualities are due to the use of the best leather and workmanship. The enormous purchasing power and economy of operation of the largest manufacturers of shoes in the world make it possible to sell such good shoes at popular prices.

We carry a large line of American Lady and American Gentleman Shoes in many styles, shapes, sizes and leathers.

Come in and let us fit you, and you will learn what REAL SHOE SATISFACTION is.

Respectfully,

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

MRS. EARLY'S

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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Those anxious to escape the moving pictures can find refuge in the Coliseum at Rome. You're not allowed to see them there.

That was indeed a grave offense for which a Chinese viceroy has been deposed—misconducting the funeral of the dowager empress.

A Lake Erie freighter with a cargo of flaxseed, has foundered. Many a Buffaloian with a boil on his neck will await relief in vain.

A Yale alumnus offers \$100,000 for an adequate remedy for tuberculosis. While appreciating his generosity it would be cheap at the price.

The gold production of this country just about equals the candy output. Unlike almost everything else, candy is never subject to overproduction.

Here is a problem pleasanter to work on than the "twice zero" enigma: How long does it take a cake of butter to melt between two hot blue-wheat cakes?

Doubtless many a married man will clip out and take home a Chicago judge's ruling that a wife has no real right to warm her cold feet on her husband's back.

A woman in Milwaukee was operated on to remove a sponge left in her body by a careless surgeon. The first operation was evidently one of an absorbing nature.

According to the Charleston News and Courier a man is at his best at 33. Undoubtedly he is, only some men are 33 at 21, others not until they are 60, and some men never are 33.

Government scientists are planning to rob the warlike persimmon of its astringent qualities. Doubtless they will next try to make a palatable breakfast food out of wild oats.

A divorce play which had created a sensation in Paris was a flat failure in New York. It was too much like putting on a play with the cooking of an ordinary meal as the main theme.

The new administration in Turkey has decided that Mussulman women must not appear unveiled in the streets of Constantinople. Evidently things over there have begun to slip backward again.

A big batch of members of the Black Hand is said to be planning to leave Europe for America. Some of them have been expelled from countries where they have been carrying on operations and are represented to be seeking a more promising field here. But our authorities have been duly warned, the immigration officials are keeping a sharp lookout and should the Black Handers arrive they will get anything but the glad hand.

Those melancholy days have come, in some respects the saddest of the year, when the English tailor reaches out yearningly to make the American man. There are already plates in the papers of the threatened British styles. Condescendingly we are told that Americans are really, though gradually, learning how to dress. An approach to the feminine wasp waist is suggested in the London design as a step further in the right way.

The world is full of men who would help others, in a charitable or religious way, but do not know how to go about it. They are willing to give their money if they knew the actual need, or to lend a hand if the object of their care would be really benefited. In lieu of a definite call to duty, in which one may have absolute confidence, there is a suggestion to be made, which is, that a manly, upright, hopeful, righteous life is itself a powerful promoter of good in a community.

Although it is well known that oysters are planted, it seems funny that it is the department of agriculture that is to inspect all the oyster beds and the stations from which the bivalves are shipped. The yearly output of oysters on the Atlantic coast is valued at nearly \$20,000,000. A very great part of the trade being interstate, the traffic becomes subject to federal regulation and inspection. We may expect to see the oyster swell with pride and become more cleanly than ever in his person and surroundings as a special ward of Uncle Sam.

HUNDREDS ARE LOST

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED IN DELUGE THAT SWEEPS OVER FRANCE.

DAMAGE IS OVER \$200,000,000

Situation is One of Gravest Danger—Heart of Paris Rests on Shell Through Which Waters Rush in Subterranean Passages.

Paris.—At midnight Wednesday the Seine river continued to rise rapidly pouring its turbid waters over the submerged quays and into the streets and Paris confronted a situation that has grown beyond the confines of civic disaster and is now an international calamity.

The labyrinths of underground Paris are now rushing subterranean rivers and the heart of the city rests upon a shell of earth which is being attacked from below as well as from above. The situation is one of the gravest danger and Paris waits in dread for the crash which may tell her that her ancient landmarks have collapsed.

The loss is estimated at \$200,000,000. Hundreds of lives have been lost in the provinces; 30,000 people are homeless in Paris alone and already an epidemic of scarlet fever has appeared among the refugees at Ivry.

Paris is practically cut off from the outside world. The railroad tracks are inundated; the telegraph wires are down; the telephone system has collapsed and the only means of communication is furnished by the sailors who go about the flooded streets in boats, demanding and receiving fabulous sums for the rescue of sufferers and their effects. A great army of police, firemen and soldiers working desperately under one command, gives the city the appearance of fighting for its life against a foe which will not be turned back.

Quays are collapsing every hour yawning chasms appear in the streets sidewalks drop out of sight, water from the underground passages is undermining the foundations of several of the great public buildings; it has even found its way into the subway tube. As a last resort, soldiers and policemen are endeavoring to build cement walls to keep the waters of the Seine out of the streets.

The foreign office has been abandoned as unsafe. The Hotel Palais D'Orsay is cut off by a great sheet of water and its lower floors are flooded. Six square miles of the Bois de Boulogne are under water; the Palais Bourbon is flooded and all the historic monuments which lie along either side of the river are threatened with destruction. All the bridges across the Seine are in grave danger as the driftwood in vast accumulations is backed up against their piers. Should one of the bridges go down, the crash would carry all below it.

Troops from all parts of the country have been summoned to Paris and to make it still worse, refugees from the flooded towns up the Seine are straggling into Paris by thousands adding to the great burden which is already making itself felt.

With the failure of the gas and electric lighting plants, the city faces an oil famine. Scores of oil barges from Rouen are tied up in the Seine with no hope of reaching the flooded capital and the great oil warehouses in the outskirts of the city are under water and in danger of being swept away.

The snow which fell nearly all day long ceased at nightfall, but the river still continues to rise an inch every hour and from the reports received from surrounding country, the authorities see no hope that the river will recede soon.

RECEIVES A \$580,000 FEE

John Hays Hammond Negotiates Sale of Mexican Mine for More Than \$7,000,000.

Denver, Col.—John Hays Hammond, the noted mining engineer, the highest salaried man in the world, has received a \$580,000 fee for negotiating the sale of the San Gertrude mine in Mexico to the Camp Bird Limited, for something over \$7,000.

This information was obtained from a local firm interested in the transaction. Former Gov. Charles S. Thomas of Colorado is now in Mexico completing the transfer of the property. Mr. Thomas will be given a fee of \$100,000 for his work as legal adviser of the company in connection with the deal.

Gov. Deneen Answers Critics. Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Deneen, in a special message to the legislature Wednesday, answers the critics of the deep waterway project. An important change in plans is proposed whereby the state executive figures that \$2,500,000 will be saved to the taxpayers. The governor estimates that it will be advisable to construct a nine-foot channel instead of one 14 feet from Dresden Heights to Utica.

New State Move Grows. Medford, Ore.—Agitation for the creation of a new state, to be called Siskiyou, out of northern California and southern Oregon, has reached such a stage that a convention has been called to meet at Yreka, Cal., on March 15.

Gas Kills Two. Chicago.—Two men were killed by gas Wednesday and five who attempted to rescue them were overcome in the bottom of a 90-foot shaft at 97 Washington street.



TAFT PUTS STOP TO RUMORS

WILL NOT ATTACK CORPORATIONS INDISCRIMINATELY.

After Talk with James J. Hill President Taft Quietly on Sensational Market Stories.

Washington.—Concerning his reported crusade against corporations President Taft Tuesday made public the following statement:

"No statement was issued, either from the attorney general's office or the White House, indicating that the purpose of the administration with reference to prosecutions under the anti-trust law is other than as set forth in the message of the president of January 7, 1910.

"Sensational statements as if there were to be a new departure and an indiscriminate prosecution of important industries have no foundation.

"The purpose of the administration is exactly as already stated in the president's message."

The statement was issued after the president had talked with James J. Hill, railway magnate, and had received information that prices were crumbling in New York under the various reports published.

New York.—Reports of the government's anti-trust program and the belief that the government would win the decisions expected in the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases before the supreme court caused a flood of liquidating sales which broke prices severely in all directions and caused great disorder in trading.

NAVY BOYCOTTS BIG TRUST

Department Purchases Its Plug Tobacco from an Independent Virginia Concern.

Washington.—The navy department emphasized the fight of the government against the tobacco trust by making its purchase of plug tobacco from the Booker Company of Lynchburg, Va., a concern not affiliated with the tobacco trust. The contract made by the navy department with the independent concern was for 30,000 pounds at 35½ cents per pound.

It was stated that, even if the trust, in order to make the point, had put in bids less than 35½ cents per pound, the government would not have dealt with it.

HEINZE GAINS ONE POINT

Former "Copper King" Wins in His Battle to Stop Further Delay in Trial.

New York.—F. Augustus Heinze lost one point and gained another in connection with the pending charges against him for alleged misapplication of bank funds.

Judge Hough in the United States circuit court denied the application of the former "copper king" for an order enjoining the government from securing further indictments on the charge, following the recent quashing of one of the indictments previously found.

The court then decided that Heinze must be brought to trial on the two indictments still pending. The date for the trial was set for March 3.

Jumps 503 Feet to Death.

Spring Valley, Ill.—Louis Brazzetti, aged 50, an Italian miner, committed suicide Wednesday by leaping into the shaft of No. 3 mine where he worked for over twenty years. His body struck the bottom of the shaft, 503 feet below, and was mashed to pulp.

Shotgun Kills Wife.

Ann Arbor.—Mrs. Henry Depew, wife of a wealthy farmer, was killed Wednesday by the discharge of a shotgun which she accidentally knocked against a churn.

GROWING SCMEI



BANKER ROBBED OF \$23,000

Two Women Are Held on \$30,000 Bond Charged with Holding Up New York Financier.

New York.—Warner M. Van Norden, president of the Van Norden Trust Company, was held up and robbed of \$23,000 as he was leaving the Waldorf-Astoria.

With the arraignment of Hester Roberts, alias Kitty Dowdell of Chicago, and Annie Williams, alias "Chicago Maggie," Monday came the story of politeness that cost Mr. Van Norden his pocketbook.

Mr. Van Norden left the hotel and was about to enter his auto when he saw two women walking along Fifth avenue. One of the women dropped a pocketbook and Mr. Van Norden politely picked it up and returned it to the loser. There was a profusion of thanks and bows, and one of the women faintly suddenly and leaned on Mr. Van Norden's shoulder. The woman revived and the banker went home in his machine. The \$23,000 was gone when he reached there.

The women have been held in \$30,000 bail for further questioning.

MUST SETTLE FOR HER FURS

Court Rules Divorced Wife of Howard Gould Must Pay Bill for \$3,165.

New York.—Katherine Clemons Gould will have to pay \$3,165 for the furs and millinery she purchased from one firm, although she claimed the purchases were made before the separation and that Gould should pay the bill. A supreme court jury found a verdict against Mrs. Gould for the entire amount claimed, with interest. Mrs. Gould receives \$36,000 alimony a year from Howard Gould.

BANK OFFICIALS RELEASED

Stensland and Hering, President and Cashier of Wrecked Chicago Bank, Leave Joliet Prison.

Joliet, Ill.—Paul O. Stensland, convicted president of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue State bank of Chicago, and Henry W. Hering, his cashier, were released from the penitentiary here.

They left the prison in company of friends and at once took a train for Chicago. Stensland appeared to be in feeble health, while Hering was in the best of condition. Both men were paroled to Chicago business men.

Twentieth Century Is Wrecked.

Utica, N. Y.—The engine of the New York Central Twentieth Century limited, the 18-hour train from Chicago to New York, was overturned a quarter of a mile west of St. Johnsville Tuesday. It slid 300 feet before it stopped. Under the engine pits Fireman Handville of Syracuse was crushed beyond recognition. The engineer, John Scanlon of Port Hunter, attempted to leap when the engine left the rails, but was caught between the engine tender and cut and crushed in a terrible manner.

Most of the passengers were thrown from their berths and some were slightly injured.

Coastal Dead and Injured.

Joliet, Ill.—Lawrence Budjinski died Tuesday from injuries received in a smashup, while coasting. Four others were seriously, and seven slightly injured. Budjinski steered his bob into a telegraph pole in order to avoid a vehicle.

High School Teaches Shooting.

Montclair, N. J.—A rifle range has been added to the physical training equipment of the Montclair high school. Ninety-five boys have been enrolled in a class in marksmanship.

MEAT STRIKE HURTS FARMER

BEEF TRUST NOT SUFFERING FROM FOOD BOYCOTT.

Big Corporation Buys Live Stock at Lower Prices—Sells Product at Usual Figures.

Omaha, Neb.—The anti-meat strike and boycott is hurting the west even further. Instead of the beef trust, and instead of the great corporation suffering from the agitation for lower prices, it is actually making money out of the rage of the people by purchasing its live stock at lower prices than formerly and by selling at the same prices as usual, or at most at only a slight reduction. The same conditions prevail in the butter market, which is controlled by the packers and in which the reduction in prices is saddled onto the farmer, the big beef trust demanding its usual profits despite the decline in prices.

At the South Omaha stock yards cattle, sheep and hogs are bringing less money than they did ten days ago, but the wholesale price of fresh meats has not changed.

Chicago.—In one of the most remarkable charges ever delivered to a federal jury Judge Kene saw M. Landis formally started the probe that is to be made into the alleged combination among the big Chicago packing concerns in restraint of trade.

Excoriating the department of justice at Washington in scolding language and referring to certain of its members as "governmental functionaries," Judge Landis deplored in forceful manner the forecast published recently in the newspapers concerning the plans of federal officials once more to place the "beef trust" under legal fire and seek the conviction of those believed responsible for the combine that is said to exist.

Such disclosures on the part of federal legal officials and the press, he asserted, not only tended to obstruct the orderly administration of justice, but also inflicted a wrong upon any individual whose conduct was under scrutiny.

A profound stir was created in the courtroom when Judge Landis informed the members of the grand jury that he reached the determination some time ago to call the attention of that body to "alleged circumstances and conditions" connected with the fresh meat industry.

The calling of Secretary Snow of the National Packing Company as the first witness of the grand jury inquiry created consternation among those who had expressed themselves as confident that the investigation would come to naught.

The fact that he was subpoenaed and compelled to bring with him so many of the company's books that these books were needed to carry them, convinced those in touch with affairs that District Attorney Sims is in earnest.

"SOCIETY OF THE BANANA"

Existence of Organization Is Developed at Trial of Ohio "Black Hand" Prisoners.

Toledo.—That there was an organization known as the Society of Banana, with rules and regulations prescribing horrible penalties for disobedience of its mandates was shown in the federal court during the "Black Hand" trial.

Most of the session was taken up with the reading of documentary evidence to the jury.

Included in the mass of documents were "Black Hand" letters to prospective victims, receipts for money extorted, letters, telegrams and other communications between the men who are now on trial.

Many of the letters demand various sums, ranging from \$500 to \$10,000, under penalty of death if the demand is not complied with.

PRIMARY BILL IS PASSED

Dailey Measure, with Blanket Ballot Plan, Goes Through Senate by Vote of 28 to 13.

Springfield, Ill.—By a vote of 28 to 13, the state senate Tuesday passed the Dailey primary bill with the Gibson blanket ballot amendment.

In the debate preceding the passage of the Dailey bill the Gibson amendment, providing for the blanket ballot, was the chief topic.

The passage of the measure was marked by considerable discussion and there was much explaining of votes.

Twenty-six votes were needed to pass the bill in the senate. On the first roll call and before the absentees were called 26 votes were recorded in the "yes" column.

Woman Shoots Intruder.

Zanesville, O.—Frightened by the presence of a strange man in her kitchen, Mrs. Andrew Roy, wife of a miner, Wednesday shot him twice. He will die. The man had wandered about the neighborhood for days.

Plan American Hospital in Turkey.

Washington.—The Arabic mission of the Reformed Church of America has secured permission to erect a hospital at Iassorah, near the Persian gulf, reports Consul General Harris at Smyrna.



HARM CIGARETTE WILL DO

Curse of Boy's Body, Mind and Soul, Bane of Society and Enemy of True Manhood.

Below, we give the young man who is dreaming about the things he is going to do, while he puffs away at his cigarette, a few pointers that he may laugh over, while he talks about cranks, church members, scolded good citizens and business men who refuse to employ bright young men who smoke cigarettes.

There is no longer any question about what a little cigarette will do, this has long since been tested by the best physicians in the country.

We do not print these pointers to scare young men, says Garnet (Kan.) Journal. We simply give the facts:

The cigarette

It is full of deadly poison.

It muzzles your will power.

It dwarfs and enfeebles the brain.

It dulls the senses; deadens conscience.

It depraves and makes unnatural appetite.

It produces a large per cent of heart disease.

It impairs digestion, causing dyspepsia and other diseases.

It ruins the temper and makes its victims unreasonably.

It inclines its victim to the use of alcoholic stimulants.

It poisons the breath and makes one repulsive to others.

It incapacitates a young man for any responsible position.

It is a waste of money and unfit one for the making of more.

It introduces one into, and identifies one with, the society of the indolent and the vicious.

It joins hands with impure literature, liquor, morphine and other habits.

It cuts the life short of thousands of boys destined to long and useful life.

It makes boys become dishonest, untruthful, impure and criminal in their lives.

It makes sneaks and cowards of boys who learn to smoke them in hiding.

It makes lawbreakers, for in almost every state it is against the law to sell to minors.

It keeps many a boy and young man from getting a position in the business world.

It interferes with the successful prosecution of one's studies, as school statistics show.

It has prevented tens of thousands of boys from becoming Christians and landed them in perdition.

It is, in short, the curse of the boy's body, mind and soul, the bane of society and the enemy of all true manhood.

WILL PROHIBITS LIQUOR SALE

Remarkable Provisions in Last Testament of Englishman to Curtail Sale of Intoxicants.

Remarkable provisions, designed to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on his estates, are contained in the will of Col. Richard Pilkington, C. B., of Stamford Hall, St. Helens, formerly M. P. for Southwest Lancashire.

Col. Pilkington was head of Messrs. Pilkington Bros., Ltd., plate-glass manufacturers and colliery proprietors, whose works employ over 10,000 hands. The notable clause in the will, which was recently proved, reads as follows:

"My experience, acquired as a large employer of labor and as a justice of the peace, and my observance of what is hourly taking place, have convinced me that the present facilities for the sale of intoxicating liquors operate to the prejudice, both morally and materially, of large masses of the community, and that those facilities ought to be curtailed.

"As I desire to give practical effect to my conviction, I direct that any sale of my real estate to any purchaser, being one of my sons or any other person, shall be subject to the following condition:

"That my son or other purchaser, his heirs and assigns, shall not during the period mentioned, so far as it may be in his or their power to prevent the same, allow any present or future building, structure or erection erected or set upon any part of my real estate to be used for the sale or consumption on or off the premises, of any ale, porter, beer, wine, spirits or other intoxicating liquors, or for the purpose of receiving orders for the sale thereof, or knowingly let or lease any part of such real estate for the purpose of being used for any such purpose."

This condition was fixed to last "for 21 years after the decease of the long-lived survivor of her late majesty Queen Victoria," and the testator stated that he would have extended the term had the law allowed.

Beer and Spirit Drinkers.

Accurate investigations show that beer and wine drinkers generally consume more alcohol per man than spirit drinkers, and while they are not as often intoxicated, they suffer fully as much from diseases and premature death as do those who use distilled spirits, says N. S. Davis, M. D.

Big plans for to-morrow are the stuff that sloth fattens on.

TO TEACH YOUTH TILLING OF SOIL

IF HOUSE ACTS FAVORABLY ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE WILL BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS.

SENATE'S ACTION IS UNANIMOUS

Bill Provides Study of Agriculture Shall Become Part of Public School Curriculum—Teachers Will Be Required to Stand Test in This Branch.

Frankfort, Ky.—Elementary agriculture will be taught in the public schools of Kentucky, and this state will soon take its position as a leader among the agricultural states in the union if the Wyatt elementary agricultural school bill which passed the senate unanimously fares as well in the house during this session. Senator Wyatt, of Logan county, the author of the bill, was so happy that he could not explain the brief provisions of the bill, and he called upon Senator Charles M. Thomas, of Paris, to act in that capacity. In presenting his remarks Senator Thomas stated that the bill provided that a course of instruction be given in the public schools of this commonwealth to embrace the subject of the elements of agriculture, and that this branch shall become a part of the public school curriculum and be taught as thoroughly as any other subject. After 1911 all teachers in the public schools will be required to stand an examination in this branch.

The cost of the extra help during this session of the general assembly was estimated, when Senator B. M. Arnett, of Nicholasville, presented to the senate a joint resolution appropriating \$8,200 to be used for that purpose. President Pro Tem. Linn introduced a bill in the senate providing for an appropriation of \$16,000 for the establishment of a private sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Senator B. M. Arnett, who is chairman of the committee on banks and banking, introduced a bill providing for bank examiners and a commissioner and deputy commissioner. The commissioner's salary is fixed at \$2,600, the deputy commissioner's at \$2,000 and the examiners' at \$2,000.

Death for Kidnapers.

Appropriation of the kidnapping of little Alvin Kellner, of Louisville, the Kentucky senate passed a measure amending the law on kidnaping so as to provide the penalty of death or life imprisonment, at the discretion of the jury.

Representative Brooks reported that the committee on constitutional amendments has acted favorably on House Resolution No. 4, calling upon the national congress to pass the sixteenth amendment to the constitution providing for an income tax. This resolution was put upon its passage and was adopted by a majority of 67 to 7.

Blister Feeling Displayed.

For the first time during the session of the house bitter partisan feeling cropped out in the speeches for and against the majority and minority reports in the contest between R. C. Hill, Democrat, and J. H. Evans, Republican. The district is composed of Lee, Mayfield and Breathitt counties. The committee decided that R. C. Hill, Democrat, was duly elected in place of J. H. Evans. The action of the legislative committee in its majority report and of the Democratic house in reneating the Republican contest is a direct slap at the use of the state militia in elections.

Reformatory Bill Passed.

Under the provisions of an act passed by the Kentucky senate the board of prison commissioners are given the power to convert one of the penitentiaries of Kentucky into a Kentucky state reformatory, in which shall be incarcerated all convicts 30 years of age and under, except habitual criminals and those guilty of atrocious crimes or bad conduct. This bill is known as the Thomas state reformatory bill and is authored by Senator Claude Thomas, of Paris. The board of penitentiary commissioners is also empowered under this act to train each convict in the reformatory in the common branches of the English language, also in some trade, industry or handicraft, and to place to the credit of each prisoner such amounts of the average per capita earnings of the inmates.

The senate passed a bill to enable the city of Louisville to construct a public hospital.

Senate Bill No. 24, providing that regular circuit judges shall act as special judges in other districts, and shall be paid \$1,200 a year additional for the extra service thus rendered, passed by 29 to 6.

Senator Lewis Arnett's bill declaring

Opportunity.

Opportunity seldom comes with a letter of introduction.—New York Times.

With \$5,000 in the bank, Elias Capnick, a tailor, who deserted his wife and eight children in New York two years ago, defiantly refused to avail himself of the offer of Judge O'Sullivan to suspend sentence if the deserter would deposit \$1,000 with a charitable organization for the benefit of his family. He was sentenced to state prison for a year and fined \$1,000.

The twelfth day of October each year shall be known as Columbus day, and a legal holiday, passed by 29 to 10.

Cold Storage Plants Hit Hard.

The beef trust received its first jab during the session, when Representative L. F. Withers, of Meade county, introduced a bill prohibiting the sale within the state of fresh meat, veal, mutton, pork or beef 72 hours after the same has been slaughtered, under fine of \$100 or imprisonment of 10 days, or both. The object of the bill is to prevent the sale of meat kept in cold storage until the price has been boosted and then sold to the consumer.

To Raise Whisky Tax.

Two bills were introduced by Representative Turner, of Johnson, floor leader of the Republican side of the house, one providing for a license tax of two cents per gallon upon the manufacture of straight whiskies, and the other to raise the tax on rectified or blended goods from one and one-fourth cents to five cents per gallon.

Anti-Saloon League Meeting.

Delegates of the anti-saloon league, three hundred strong, will descend upon Frankfort for their annual state meeting, Feb. 7, 8 and 9. The special purpose of the meeting is to prevail upon the members of the legislature who have made promises to support the county unit bill to fulfill, by voting for the Wagoner measure. An effort will be made to get it up for passage while the delegates are here.

The bill of Senator L. W. Arnett, exempting residents of this state from paying taxes on stock held in foreign corporations, was passed by a vote of 31 to 14. The object of the bill is to prevent double taxation. This bill passed the senate two years ago, but failed to get through the house because of lack of time, although there was a strong sentiment in favor of it. Senator Arnett hopes to have the measure pass the house this time.

Burial Association Bill Passed.

Another bill of Senator Arnett, regulating the burial associations of the state, requiring them to pay a license of \$100 per year, and to furnish a bond to carry out their contracts, passed the senate without a dissenting vote.

Printing Bills Slow.

The senate took a nap at the public printer, and a resolution was introduced, and adopted, giving the superintendent of printing and the public printer to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in failing to return in a reasonable time the bills given to them to be printed. Prior to this Public Printer Hedden had appeared and had shown where the various bills introduced in the senate now are. It is believed that the action taken will mean that the bills are returned more promptly.

Plumbers' License Reported.

The house committee on municipalities decided to report favorably on two of the bills having reference to Covington and Kenton county. The first, by Mr. Price, is a bill to secure the registration of plumbers and inspectors of plumbing and drainage, and provides for a state inspector of plumbing.

The second, by Mr. Meyers, changes the manner of holding court in counties having cities of the second and third class. In Kenton county it will permit the holding of court alternately at the county seat and at Covington.

A meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs was held here in the interest of the bill giving women the right of suffrage in school elections. The bill is in high favor among the legislators.

A petition is being prepared and will be circulated in the house by Representative George C. Wagoner, a democrat, and by a republican member asking the house members to hold up all senate bills until the senate committee on religion and morals reports out the county unit bill. This is a new and novel parliamentary procedure. A unit bill will easily pass the house.

Organize Kennel Club.

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington Kennel club was organized at a meeting of the dog fanciers of this city and vicinity and it was decided to hold a dog show here next April 12 to 16. Gen. Roger D. Williams presided at the meeting and after the organization was effected the following permanent officers were elected: President, Judge George B. Kinkaid; vice president, L. L. Haggin; treasurer, Buford A. Graves; secretary of the club and superintendent of the show, James H. Steffen; veterinarian of the show, L. M. Land.

Frankfort, Ky.—Pnt. M. Downing, the baseball catcher and assistant manager of the Lexington club, was buried here. The members of the Lexington club attended in a body.

The proper time to congratulate a bride and groom is after they have lived together for a year and are still happy.—New York Times.

"That haker friend of mine has died all of his property to me." "Ah, I see. A friend in kneading is a friend in deceiving."

Lady Visitor—"That new girl of yours seems very nice and quiet." Mistress—"Yes, she's very quiet. She doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning the room."

PRESIDENT PLANS FOREST RESERVES

Is in Favor of Setting Aside Large Tracts in Different Parts of the Country.

IDEA HAS SOME OPPOSITION

Senators from the Northwest Oppose the Plan—Attitude of Ex-President Roosevelt—New States Practically Assured.

Washington.—In President Taft's message on the conservation of the natural resources of the country he did not call specifically by name certain projects for forest preservation which it is known that he advocates. The president, however, said something in what may be called a legal way which showed conclusively that he is in favor of setting aside a great forest preserve in the southern Appalachian mountains and another similar preserve in the White mountains of New Hampshire.

Representative Weeks of Massachusetts has introduced a forest reserve bill, and with presidential backing the Republicans say that it will pass the house, but there is a tremendous opposition to the measures in the northwest. Senators Carter of Montana and Heyburn of Idaho are opposed to the Appalachian forest reserve plan, as they are opposed in a general way to some other forest reservation measures. It may be that if certain difficulties can be cleared away and an understanding reached as to the effect of the Appalachian bill upon existing legislation that the northwest opposition will disappear.

Taft for Forest Reserves.

In President Taft's message he said in effect that in his belief the federal government had a right to establish forest reserves within state lines if it could be shown that the saving of the forest was necessary to maintain a proper depth of water in navigable streams. The federal government has control of streams that are navigable, and it is contended that the government has the right to see to it that nothing is done which shall threaten the continuance of proper navigation conditions. If the forests are cut away it is held there will be floods part of the time and very likely droughts the rest of the time. In other words, the streams will be overflown and navigation thus threatened for some months, while for a part of the remainder of the time there will be not enough water to float ships.

The bill which Representative Weeks has introduced provides for an appropriation for the purchase of forest reserves of \$1,000,000 for 1910, and not exceeding \$2,000,000 for every year thereafter until 1915. The former chief forester, Gifford Pinchot, has estimated that within three years timber receipts from the reserves from the reserves would be sufficient to take care of the appropriation. It must not be understood that the government intends to stop lumbering when it gets control of the Appalachian forest preserve. The idea is to lease the lumbering privilege and to see that the business is so carried on that in taking out one tree the other trees shall not be injured and the undergrowth shall be preserved.

Question of State's Rights.

Most of the representatives in congress from the states which contain the forests in the southern Appalachian country are in favor of the measure. There are some democrats who think, despite Mr. Taft's contention to the contrary, that the measure will be one which directly will invade the domain of the rights of the states. Last year a bill like the Weeks bill passed the lower house of congress, but the senate would have nothing to do with it. For years such a measure had been before the house, but the organization leaders were against it. Finally the speaker said that the bill ought to be voted upon, and this was considered much of a concession from Mr. Cannon. The bill was put to the house and passed.

In the White mountains the forests are disappearing rapidly and the beauty of the scenery of this great summer resort section is being threatened. Moreover, the regulation of the water supply of many of the New England streams which furnish power for all kinds of mills is getting to be a matter of great difficulty, because of the periods of alternate drought and flood caused by the cutting down of trees in the mountain section.

It is said that some of the opposition in the northwest to the eastern forest reserves plan is due to fear that the 25 per cent. of the receipts from sales of timber paid under the laws of the states and territories in which national forest reserves lie may be endangered. It is a difficult thing to find out why it is believed that this law would be threatened by the establishment of an eastern reserve. There is nothing in the Weeks bill apparently which would make it seem likely that the law as it now stands would be in danger of change. The feeling that danger threatens the fund which the northwestern states now get from the sale of timbers on government reserves is manifest in the senate, and the friends of the Weeks bill are compelled to recognize it. An attempt will be made probably to convince the opponents that the saving of the forests in the east will not

In any way hurt conditions in the west, and if this can be done the Appalachians and White mountains plan will carry the day.

Ex-President Silent.

Persons who have been at pains to find out have been convinced that Theodore Roosevelt has not written one word to anyone, either in approval or in disapproval of the acts of the present administration. Stories have been published that condemnation of the "inactivities" of the present administration have come from Africa and these were closely followed by stories to the effect that words of commendation had been written and sent out by the hunter who is now after the elusive white rhinoceros.

There are two or three men in America to whom President Roosevelt unquestionably would write on political topics if he intended to write on them at all. One of these men is in New York and it is not at all hard to guess his identity when it is said that during the seven years that Mr. Roosevelt spent in the White House the New Yorker was his daily and perhaps his closest companion. The other man to whom the former president probably would write is in Washington and it is no harder to guess his identity than it is that of the New Yorker. Greetings have come from the jungle and the plain, but it is said by those who have made it their work to inquire in the right places that nothing that Mr. Roosevelt has written can be in any way considered as passing judgment upon anything that has been done in a political or administrative way since he left this country.

Just before President Taft announced his willingness to become a candidate for the republican party's nomination for the presidency, Mr. Roosevelt gave out a specific statement to the effect that he would not consider any plan for a renomination for himself. He made his statement about as sharp as it could be made, and a little later, when he found people were unwilling to take him at his word he put forth another pronouncement strengthening the first and making the second so positive as to amount almost to a declaration of anger that anyone should think that he wanted a third term or a second elective term, at that time at least.

Doesn't Believe in Third Term.

There are a good many members of congress, both Democrats and Republicans, who are firmly convinced that Theodore Roosevelt feels that a third term is not a thing to be desired in a republic. Those who say this back it up with what they maintain is real argument. They say that the former president at times expressed himself as believing that the American people would not approve of a third term or, as in his case, a second elective term for any man.

New States Practically Assured.

Unless the territories of Arizona and New Mexico shall adopt state constitutions which are not to the liking of the administration and to the dominant party in congress, President Taft will see two new stars added to the flag before his term of office expires. The house of representatives already has passed the bill authorizing the people of Arizona and New Mexico to hold constitutional conventions, to vote on the adoption of the constitutions thus prepared, and to elect state officers. The bill is now in the upper house, where Senator Beveridge has charge of it. The bill in the lower house, which was the handiwork of Representative Hamilton of Michigan, left congress out of consideration in the matter of power to review, and to approve or disapprove the constitutions adopted by the prospective states.

It is believed that before the bill receives the signature of the president it will contain a provision which gives congress, with the chief executive, the right to decide on the merits of the provisions in the constitutions which the territories shall adopt for use when they take on the full powers of statehood.

A good many Republicans do not like some of the provisions in the constitutions of Oklahoma, Oklahoma and Indian Territory were combined in one and admitted to statehood when Mr. Roosevelt was president. He did not like some of the constitutional provisions, and if memory is correct some changes were made, but not enough to satisfy the Republicans. The majority in congress, therefore, is resolved that if it can prevent it, Arizona and New Mexico shall not be allowed to adopt state constitutions which, as the Republicans put it, are not in spirit like the constitutions of other states of older birth.

Some Questions in Dispute.

Some of the matters concerning the proposed new states with which the administration is particularly concerned relate to public lands within the territories, forest reservations, water sites and mining privileges, in other words matters pertaining generally to the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

It now appears that Arizona and New Mexico are practically certain of statehood, for it is believed that they will adopt constitutions which will pass muster with the administration and with congress. Four years ago this winter the two territories just missed statehood, but if it had been granted to them at that time they would have had to go in as one state, for the bill combining them in one and admitting them to single statehood was passed by the lower house of congress, and was defeated in the upper house only after the barest kind of a battle. The opposition was led by the Democratic leaders and by Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, who was then in the senate.

GEORGE CLINTON.

PROBERS IN SESSION

DEPOSED SPECIAL AGENT OF LAND OFFICE PROVES INTERESTING WITNESS.

EFFORT TO IMPLICATE BALLINGER

Wish Expressed that Investigation of Cunningham Claims Until, After Election Be Not Pressed, Alleges Former Special Agent.

Washington.—Campaign contributions to the republican national committee in 1908 figured in the proceedings before the special joint committee of the senate and house which is investigating the affairs of the general land office and the forestry service.

The committee was in session for six hours, and during the entire time Lewis R. Glavis, the deposed special agent of the land office, was on the witness stand.

His reference to campaign funds, while seemingly incidental to the narration of incidents in connection with his investigation of the coal land claims in Alaska, might easily be construed as a studied attempt to implicate Secretary Ballinger in another charge.

Mr. Ballinger, according to Glavis, expressed the wish that he (Glavis) should not press the investigation of the Cunningham claims until after the election; Ballinger explained that he was having "an awful hard time getting campaign funds." He mentioned, among others, C. J. Smith, a wealthy citizen of Seattle, and H. C. Henry, a banker and contractor, who in former years had been liberal contributors to the campaign fund, but who this year had refused to render any assistance.

ENGLAND'S POLICY IS IN DOUBT.

Parties Remain Equally Divided—Unionists Say Chamberlain Policy Will Prevail.

London.—The position of the parties to date is as follows: Unionists, 234; Liberals, 263; Labor, 40; Nationalists, 77. Now that the electoral struggle is on the point of closing, the curious effect is seen of both conflicting parties claiming victory and both basing their claim with plausible arguments, broadly speaking, on the question of free trade against protection. It can not be said that the elections have decided anything, and it is difficult to judge whether the country, as a whole, is tending one way or the other.

The Spectator contends that had the tariff reformers abandoned all idea of taxing food and confined their policy to the taxation of manufactured imports, the Liberals would have suffered an overthrow.

As to the immediate course of business, it seems generally agreed that, unless the Nationals offer serious opposition, Chancellor Lloyd-George's budget, as it left the last house of commons, will again be sent up to the lords, who this time will accept it and any modification of its provisions will be left for the next budget.

Former Ambassador Is Dead.

Washington.—Gen. William F. Draper, former American ambassador to Italy, died at his home here, after a prolonged illness, aged 68 years. Brig. Gen. Draper was born in Lowell, Mass., April 9, 1842, and served in the union army from 1861 to 1864, holding commissions from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel commanding, and also colonel and brigadier general by brevet. He was twice wounded. In 1897 he was appointed ambassador to Italy, holding that post until 1900.

TOBACCO MARKET.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28.—Total sales for the week 712 bbls., 608 burley and 104 dark. The market for dark tobacco was good. Prices ranged on dark from \$1.35 to \$9 and burley from \$10.50 to \$18.75.

GRAIN MARKET.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.26a1.30, No. 3 red \$1.20a1.26. Corn—No. 2 white 65a68c, No. 3 white 63a66c, No. 2 yellow 66a67c, No. 3 yellow 66a66c, mixed ear 68a70c. Oats—No. 2 white 51a51c, No. 3 50a51c, No. 2 mixed 50a50c, No. 3 mixed 49a50c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50a19, No. 2 timothy \$17a17.50, No. 3 clover mixed \$16.50a17, No. 2 clover \$17a17.50. Malt—Spring barley 84a86c, spring barley, low grade 82a84c. Barley—No. 2 spring 80a84c, No. 3 spring 76a78c. Rye—No. 2, 86a87c, No. 3, 80a84c. Bran and middlings—Bran \$24.50a25.50 ton; middlings, coarse \$25a26.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Shipers \$5.25a5.10, extra \$6.25; butcher steers, extra \$5.65a5.85, good to choice \$4.85a5.60; cows, extra \$5a5.25, good to choice \$4.25a5, common to fair \$2.25a4; canners \$2a3. Bulls—Holstein \$4.25a4.90, extra \$5, fat bulls \$4.75a5.25. Calves—Extra \$8.75a9, fair to good \$6.50a8.50. Hogs—Choice packers and butchers \$8.20a8.35, mixed packers \$8.10a8.30, stags \$5.25a7, extra \$7.10a7.25, pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$5.75a7.60. Sheep—Extra \$5.75a6, good to choice \$5.10a5.75. Lambs—Extra \$5.50, good to choice \$5a8.10, common to fair \$5a7.75.

State News Happenings

GOOD NEWS FOR HORSEMEN.

Lexington Will Give a Meet for Runners in Spring.

Lexington, Ky.—The directors of the Kentucky Racing association decided to leave the matter of dates for the spring meeting here to the judgment of the State Racing Commission. It was the consensus of opinion with the directors, however, that the meeting should open on April 30. They were undecided, not knowing the wishes of the New Louisville Jockey club and the Latonia Jockey club, whether it would be best to give a seven-day or ten-day meeting. It was finally agreed that President J. N. Camden be empowered to make application to the State Racing Commission for either seven or ten days, to begin April 30, and to leave the selection of the number of days to the discretion of the commission. It was further decided that no purse less than \$300 will be offered, and that there will be some overnight handicaps for \$500. The stake races will consist of the Breeders' Futurity for two-year-olds, to be run on the opening day, and the Cande Handicap for three-year-olds, which will come in the nature of a preliminary to the Kentucky Derby. Each of these stakes carry consolation purses of \$500.

MRS. YOUTSEY GETS DIVORCE.

Court Grants Absolute Decree in Suit Against Convict Husband.

Frankfort, Ky.—A decree granting Mrs. Henry Youtsey an absolute divorce from her husband, serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for complicity in the murder of William Goebel, was entered in the circuit court here. Mrs. Youtsey is restored to her maiden name, Sarah C. French. Mrs. Youtsey stuck to Youtsey for years after he was charged with complicity in the plot to kill William Goebel, and she worked hard to get a parole for him. After she found that he could not get a parole, and that he probably would spend his last days in the penitentiary, she brought suit for divorce.

INVITATION TO GOVERNORS.

Frankfort Extends Hearty Invitation to Next Conference of State Executives.

Frankfort, Ky.—Resolutions extending to the governors of the states of the Union the use of the city and a hearty invitation to come to Frankfort for their next conference were adopted at a called meeting of the Business Men's club. Mint Juleps and all that goes with genuine Kentucky hospitality are promised if the invitation is accepted. Gov. Willson is requested to convey the invitation.

Henderson, Ky.—The jury in the case of T. S. Anderson, Owensboro banker, charged with false swearing, failed to agree and was finally discharged. The jury stood seven for acquittal and five for conviction. Those who were for conviction were: Wm. Harrington, A. W. Lilly, H. P. Jennings, J. W. Allen, G. H. Cooksey, for acquittal: H. C. Williams, G. G. Knight, Josh Staples, W. A. Drake, G. R. Whitledge and Hardy Carlisle.

Lexington, Ky.—J. N. Camden, of Versailles, president of the Kentucky Racing association, has sold to J. O. Keene, who has been a successful trainer and turfman both in this country and in Russia, one-half interest in his stable of race horses, comprising twelve crack thoroughbreds, and they will be trained by Mr. Keene and raced under the name of Camden & Keene.

Morganfield, Ky.—The Kentucky Coal and Mining Co. was sold here by the People's Bank and Trust Co., trustees. The Uniontown mines were bought by S. K. Hughes, of Kyle, O., for \$25,000, and the Bakerville and Waverly mines by Drury & Drury, of this city, for \$37,500. The personality brought \$700. The appraised value of the property is \$190,000.

Lexington, Ky.—A special train of five car loads of trotters left here for New York. The horses are to be sold at the Fasig-Tipton sale. Three of the cars will contain 14 two-year-olds from the Walnut Hall Stock farm.

Frankfort, Ky.—Charged with intercepting three letters containing money, John M. Dealer, Sr., was arrested in Woodford county by United States Marshal McDaniel and placed in jail here.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. W. J. Sullivan, of Springfield, Ill., has entered 36 cocker spaniels for the first annual dog show of the Lexington Kennel club, which is to be held here April 12 to 15.

Frankfort, Ky.—No further steps can be taken in the receiver's suit of Gartskill and others against the Burley Tobacco society, for the court of appeals overruled the petition for a rehearing, and this action settles the case.

Louisville, Ky.—Surrounded by Episcopal clergymen of the diocese of Kentucky, Bishop Charles E. Woodcock celebrated the fifth anniversary of his consecration here. He delivered his fifth anniversary sermon at Christ church cathedral.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

GRAY HAWK

Gray Hawk, Jan. 24.—J. F. Hays is very ill at this writing with rheumatism.—John Baker of Middlefork is all smiles over the arrival of a fine girl.—J. F. Tinscher is going to Livingston next week.—H. J. Johnson has sold his interest in ties on Laurel Fork to W. R. Engle.—Tinscher and Engle are planning on floating all ties to the mouth of Indian Creek for rafting.—H. H. Rice is in school at McKee.—Jas. Stidham and Wm. Fox made a flying trip to Gray Hawk Saturday on business.—W. R. Holland says he has caught eleven foxes this winter.—Mr. Thos. Turner is out on his old job again.—William Hayes, Andy Vohn and William Davis are rafting ties for Hayes and Turner this week.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Jan. 30.—Measles is getting to be a thing of the past here now.—J. W. Bicknell while tending the saw, at Jas. Williams' saw mill got his forefinger and thumb on his left hand sawed off.—J. W. Abrams and his son, Leonard, who have been down with the measles for some time are better at this writing.—Joe Purvis has left with his family and gone to Hamilton, Ohio, to make his home.—John Purvis left here a few days ago to take his brother Tom's cattle home and has not been heard from since.—Miss Daisy Cruse started home a few days ago from where she was staying near Kirksville.—Prof. Ullien and the Rev. Williams have been in this neighborhood for a few days organizing a Lodge of Modern Brotherhood of America.—Mr. May Abrams and wife of Laurel County are visiting his grandfather, S. W. Abrams of this place.—Butler Blanton has moved into the Ross Azbill property now owned by T. I. Bicknell.—We are glad to see that our congressman D. C. Edwards has had the nerve to introduce a bill prohibiting the shipping of whiskey into the local option territory. If he can accomplish his purpose it will be the greatest thing ever accomplished by a congressman.—H. N. Dean killed an owl today.—Gar Hayes sold to Solon Azbill the right hand side of the Purvis place for \$225.

DOUBLEDICK

Doubledick, Jan. 21.—There is a great deal of sickness in this neighborhood at this writing.—The twelve year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin of this place died the 19th with pneumonia fever.—Mr. Sherman Isaacs of Valley View is visiting relatives at Doubledick and Sand Gap this week.—Mr. June Fowler of Berea stayed from Sunday till Wednesday here on his way to Hooten where he will join his father in helping to survey land.—Mr. John Witt and wife are selling out to move to Erlanger.—Mr. John Cook and family who have been visiting at Ford for the past four months have returned home at Doubledick.

HUGH

Hugh, Jan. 31.—The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hale and took their little baby, aged fifteen months. It just lived one day and night after taking sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burns visited Mrs. Burns' parents here Sunday.—Mrs. Belle Parks is quite sick at this writing.—Dr. Cornelius was called to Mr. Joe Crowley's Sunday to see little Liberty, who is seriously ill and is not expected to live.—Mr. Tom Cick and family passed thru this vicinity last week moving to White Station.—Mr. Sherman Powell is on the sick list.—Old Aunt Linda Rose is sick with grippe.—Mr. John Bunge caught a nice gray fox in his trap the other night and is keeping it for sale.—Mr. Jno. Hale passed through here last week going to get him a place to move.

PARROT.

Parrot, Jan. 31.—Ewell Cole and brother Press, of Hamilton, O., visited their father, W. F. Cole, this week and left for Hamilton the 30th.—Misses Nora and Minnie Price moved to Annville Saturday to enter school.—Uncle John Carpenter has been very sick, but is on the mend.—W. Morris, our teacher was visiting friends in this part today.—Jesse Moore is very bad with pneumonia at this writing.—W. F. Cole's family have all been down with grip, but are improving.—H. Cornelius and family were the guests of G. D. Arnold Saturday night.—Luther Gabbard attended school at Annville Monday.—Ella Nichols who has been on the sick list is able to be out again.—H. J. Gabbard went to Annville Saturday on business.—H. Dyche and family visited L. Cornelius Sunday night.—The death angel visited the home of J. H. Hundley Saturday night and took his little crippled boy aged

12 years. He had pneumonia. He had been a cripple almost all his life.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Pop Hurst was the guest of J. N. Smith Wednesday night and Saturday night.—Joe Allen of Red Lick was thru this County last week trying to buy a drove of cattle or hogs, but only found a few for sale.—Silas Flanery made a business trip to Beattyville the past week.—Mr. J. D. Smith is getting ready to go to Redland, California, where he will make his home.—Miss Nettie Hurst has gone to Beattyville to assist Mrs. Susie Flanery with her house work.—Miss Lullie Absher of Booneville is housekeeping for Mrs. Mary Wilson.—Preston, Kaner and Sammie Flanery left Mouday for the west, they will seek a home and send for their families. We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Hartsock and extend to the family our sympathy.—Miss Sarah J. Brewer has been visiting Mrs. J. D. Pierson for several days.—The young folks of the neighborhood met at Jas. Evans' Friday night and enjoyed a feast of candy and the best dance that has been in this part for a long time.—Rev. Harvey Johnson preached at Cannon's chapel Saturday night and Sunday.—Married on the 26th Miss Mary J. Johnson and Jesse Vickers. May they live a life of happiness.—Alfred Brewer and Bud Thomas are at Beattyville again.—J. N. Smith and wife made a short visit to Nathaniel Saturday.—G. G. Madden has been away from home several days the past week trying to locate him a farm.—Corn is now selling at a dollar per bushel.—J. D. Pierson has secured the agency for the Syracuse Plow and Supplies and now can furnish the farmers with any thing in the line.—Walter Wilson left yesterday for Buck Creek where he will attend school for several months.—The trustees of Oak Grove and surrounding districts are trying to arrange to have built, a high school at Oak Grove.

MILDRED

Mildred, Jan. 31.—James H. Moore is on the sick list.—Thos. Dunagin is planning to build him a new house soon.—C. P. Moore and Lewis Moore passed thru Mildred the 28th on their way to McKee with a load of lumber. C. P. Moore expects to move there soon.—W. K. and W. F. Jones have purchased the entire stock of goods owned by W. R. Reynolds of Tyner and will move them to Mildred soon. Mr. Reynolds expects to go on the road this summer.—Harvey Moore cut his hand very badly with an axe.—Born to the wife of Neal Moore a fine girl, the 27th.—J. G. Morris and J. S. Dunagin are in the business.—The Tinscher and Johnson Tie Co., has changed hands to Tinscher and Engle and is doing a bustling business.—James Robertson of Lancaster passed thru town Friday.—Charles Robertson who was called home from Hamilton, Ohio, by the death of his mother has returned to Hamilton.—Preston Dunagin is on the sick list.—Mrs. Rachel Welsh is on the sick list.

CARICO.

Carico, Jan. 31.—There is lots of sickness around here.—Press and Ewell Cole of Hamilton, O., were in this part last week.—W. F. Cole is very sick at this writing.—Little Rollie Lear got burnt.—Mr. J. B. Robinson of Temple visited Charley Lear Sunday.—Laura Lear who has been sick so long is no better.—Mr. Isaac Sumner of Horse Lick was the guest of Robert Lear one day last week.—Miss Cooke Lear will start to Parrot on a visit in a few days.—Mr. J. J. Orton the picture man was here a few days ago.

ANNVILLE.

Annville, Jan. 31.—Mr. Caleb Cope has the grip.—Mrs. Nancy Johnson has been very sick with throat trouble, but is better now.—Mr. E. B. Johnson has returned home from Breanitt County.—Mr. Roy E. Rader and wife visited her mother Friday and Saturday.—Mr. Wm. Belcher has returned home from Jackson.—Mr. James Almon lost a fine mare this week.—Mr. F. J. Johnson came home with a fine drove of cattle.—Miss Lizzie Johnson visited Mr. Dan Medlock Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Walter Medlock sold a fine saddle horse this week for \$170.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP

Station Camp, Jan. 31.—Lewis Isaac and Charley Hilde are in Owsley County buying cattle.—Wm. Isaacs and Lewis Isaacs have a nice drove of cattle bought up to put on the market at Richmond next court day.—Rev. Anthony, of Irvine, preached at the Station Camp Christian church last Sunday.—Turner Kelley is visiting friends and relatives of Wagersville.—Willie Arvine lost a

mare from a hurt in the head.—Joe Warford of Wagersville is building a house on Wm. Cox's farm on Middio Fork and will move into it soon.—The Wilson brothers are doing quite a bit of sawing with their mill on Station Camp.—A. Q. Wilson recently bought a large yoke of oxen of Leonard Ross. Price paid was \$105.—C. H. Cick bought 13 sheep from Cash Lake of Wind Cave, Jackson County.—Miss Polly Marcum visited Mrs. Anne Cick last Wednesday.—Cash Rice of this town is operating his saw mill near Kings Station.—J. B. and A. B. Kelly are getting quite a number of logs hauled to the creek near Wagersville.—Wheat is looking reasonably well on Station Camp.—E. G. Reeves is overseeing the work of the Irvine Telephone Co., while Mr. Frank Welch the general manager of the Co. is filling his seat in the legislature at Frankfort.—Alfred Isaacs bought a farm of Greely Richardson near Rice Station.—S. B. Gumm bought Alfred Isaac's farm near Station Camp post office and expects to move to it in the spring.—Old Aunt Margaret Isaacs, who has been in ill health for some time is about as well as usual again.—Measles are raging in several parts of Estill County now.—Wade Wilson took a load of tobacco to Richmond last week.—S. B. Gumm sold a pair of mules to Leonard Ross for \$300.—Tom Alcorn has moved in the house on Lewis Isaacs' farm recently vacated by James Cox.—Cox has gone on Jonah Wager's farm near Richmond.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Jan. 31.—H. G. Bicknell purchased of Vergil Bicknell a fine pair of mules last week.—Mr. Andy Isaacs is very low with consumption.—There was preaching at Mr. Isaacs' Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Tucker.—The meeting that was being held at Parks school house by the Rev. Tucker was well attended and closed Sunday with no additions.—Mr. Bejore Henderson and wife from Middletown, Ohio have moved back to Lower Red Lick and will go on the road for the Magic Food Co., in a few days.—Mr. Geo. Gentry is ill at this writing with nervous trouble.—Miss Mattie Johnston visited her brother Clark on Horns River Saturday.—Mr. D. Allen and sister, Maggie of Wisemantown have been visiting relatives here the past week.—Miss Rhoda Land who is teaching a small subscription school here will close the school Friday and leave for her home on Cow Creek.—Mr. Wallace Crisman passed thru here Monday morning on his way to Jinks.—Mr. Wilson Coyle and Elbert Hymer who are attending school at Berea visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

BOONE

Boone, Jan. 31.—The meeting conducted by the Revs. Powell and Smith which has been going on since Friday has closed.—The little daughter of Mr. Wm. Gadd is quite sick at this writing.—Mr. James Oldham and A. D. Levett made a business trip to Berea on Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Gullin of Rockford attended church at Fairview Sunday.—Mr. Carl Martin went to Berea one day last week.—Mrs. Mattie Gadd visited relatives at this place on Sunday.—Grippe has made its appearance in this vicinity of late.—Talitha Coyle who has been quite sick is some better.—Mr. Jas. Lambert and Mr. Jess Wren were in Richmond Sunday.—Mr. Will Gadd visited home folks at Rockford Sunday.—Mr. B. Chasteen of Clear Creek visited his parents at this place on Sunday.

WILDE

Wilde, Jan. 31.—Miss Sallie Stewart who is in school at Mt. Vernon with home folks from Friday until Sunday.—Mr. Willie Bunkette visited his sister Mrs. Jennie Huston at Hazel Patch last week.—Mr. G. C. Hayes visited friends at this place last week.—Mrs. W. A. Coffey is on the sick list.—Mr. Criss McClure was in this vicinity last week buying hogs.—Mr. and Mrs. Rance Coffey visited Mr. J. H. Reynolds near Langford Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. J. Magee sold his farm on Brinnel Ridge and moved to Laurel County.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dotson visited Mr. and Mrs. George Catern Saturday and Sunday.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Jan. 26.—Mr. Davis North ern is moving near Kingston.—Mr. H. E. Bullen went to Berea last Tuesday on business.—There is going to be a wedding or two next week.—Myrtle McCollum who has been down with appendicitis is getting along all right.—There has been lots of measles on Clear Creek.—Isaac Witt has gone to Iowa.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Jan. 29.—Mr. Julius Robinson is very low with small-pox.—Mr. William McNew got his eye put out in a snowball game Sunday.—There will be prayer services at the McNew chapel every Sunday conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Hall and Mrs. Martha Singleton and Mrs. Lillie Smith.—Dr. Childress of Livingston was visiting the home of Mr. D. M. Singleton was visiting her sister, Sarah



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ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

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leton was visiting her sister, Sarah McGuire this week.—The infant child of D. G. Clark is very ill with pneumonia.

CLAY COUNTY.

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, Jan. 28.—Olliver Wagers went down to look after his farm near Manchester Wednesday.—M. H. Frederick is still in bad health. His parents, Edmund and Nancy Frederick, of Ogle, visited him during the week.—Ans. Smallwood, Jr., has moved to Mill Creek.—Bishop Wagers has moved into the property on Big John's Branch which Smallwood vacated.—The people have sold their cattle out so clean that there promises to be an actual scarcity for home needs.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Jan. 29.—Several persons went to Burning Springs today to attend the burial services of Thos. Hawling who died the 28th inst. The burial services will be in charge of the Masons.—School is running nicely here with a good attendance.—Miss Dovie Banks of this place has gone to Berea to stay this winter.—R. B. Flanery who is branding logs for The J. D. Hughes Lumber Co., passed here yesterday.—Miss Annie Brewer of this place has moved into the property vacated by Wm. Smith.—J. A. Hunter sold a mule a few days ago to R. H. Bowman for \$150.—J. T. Wood has been sick for a few days, but is reported some better.—J. C. Morgan is reported some better.—H. J. Clark has his mill repaired, ready for grinding again.

SPRING CREEK

Spring Creek, Jan. 30.—Mack Morgan is moving to Spring Creek this week, where he expects to make his home.—A protracted meeting commenced on the 29th inst., on Flat Creek and expects to hold religious services one week or more.—A. L. Hoskins has completed his new barn.—Delta Hoskins and Emma Baker are visiting in Leslie Co. this week.—There is considerable sickness in this neighborhood, pneumonia and other ills.—Dr. C. T. Ricketts has so many calls that it keeps him on the road night and day.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Jan. 27.—Mr. W. B. Creech of this place moved this week to Wild Dog.—Arch Hartsock, son of Peter Hartsock, after suffering ten days with pneumonia, passed away leaving, father, mother, three brothers and one sister to mourn his loss.—Messrs. S. A. Caudell and William Gabbard have just finished hauling a nice bunch of pine and poplar logs to J. C. Botner's mill. They intend to improve their dwelling.—There seems to be much confusion arising between the patrons of school districts Vincent, Moores and Travelers Rest, over a graded school. I believe nearly all the patrons are in favor of the graded school, but they can't agree on the boundary line and the location for the school building.—S. B. and S. A. Caudell are planning to visit their father in Powell County last of the week.—Several applications have been sent in to the Supervisor of Census for appointment of census enumerators as this is the year for the business.—Two cattle buyers passed thru to day buying cattle, but I don't think they were finding many.—Miss Balm Beley is visiting Mrs. Martha Caudell this week.—Miss Beley is expecting to go to New Mexico in a few days.—S. P. Treadway, County surveyor is running out Mr. B. N. Minter and Jas. McQueen's land that they purchased from S. H. McQueen.

RICKETOWN

Ricketown, Jan. 29.—There was another tide last week.—Joe Johnson, of Jackson County passed thru here Friday with a drove of cattle.—Bill Treadway of Manchester, was in this neighborhood a few days ago on business.—Allen Davidson of Eversole has purchased a ferret. He caught seven rabbits in one hunt

with it.—The Rev. A. M. Ross, of Cortland was here a few days ago on business.—Henry Gabbard is sick at this writing.—Corn is selling at seventy-five cents to a dollar per bushel, meat fifteen to twenty cents per pound. Merchants are paying twenty to twenty-five cents per dozen for eggs.—The school at Cow Creek is progressing very nicely. There are about 50 in attendance at present.—James R. Gabbard was in Booneville Friday on business.—Miss Lucy Reynolds of Cow Creek visited her sister, Mrs. Emma Reynolds of this place last week.—Those who have timber hauled to the river are rafting up getting ready for a trip to Heidelberg. Timber is bringing a good price this year.—Mrs. Janette Moore wife of Pleasant Moore of Cow Creek is very ill at this writing.—J. K. Gabbard returned to Booneville, where he had been as a supervisor.—C. B. Gabbard and William Reynolds are turning ground this week.

STURGEON.

Sturgeon, Jan. 31.—Mr. Jesse Evans of Kansas is visiting his parents of this place who are making their home with their daughter, Mrs. Jas. Childs.—Wilson Brewer and wife visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Lane of Island City, Saturday and Sunday.—F. E. McCollum of this place has not made his return from Oklahoma home seeking but is expected in soon.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey is having some repair work done on his water mill.—Frank Herd is still on the mail line. Frank is a bustling fellow.—Norman Brewer filled his regular appointment at Island City Sunday.—Misses Katie and Gracie Wilson and Fannie Smith attended church at Cannons chapel Sunday.—Born to the wife of Jesse Pierson a homely boy.—Rupard, the son of D. T. Strong, who has been ill with pneumonia fever for quite a while is slowly improving. Also his son Mack who is at Buckhorn is rapidly improving from a light attack of the same.—Herald, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Darla Brewer died of throat trouble Jan. 28th and was laid to rest in the Spence graveyard.

LESLIE COUNTY

HYDEN

Hyden, January 29.—Married Saturday, Jan. 29 at 11:30 a. m. Mr. Jesse Maggard and Miss Hallie Eversole, at the home of the bride. Hallie is the beautiful daughter of A. B. Eversole and Jesse is the son of Joe Maggard, who lives about one mile below Hyden. The couple have many friends who wish them a long, prosperous and happy life. Rev. J. L. Tardell officiated.—Judge H. C. Eversole of Booneville is here holding a special term of court. Many old land cases which have been on the docket for years will be tried.—On Jan. 29 Sheriff G. A. Sizemore became engaged in a very severe combat with one Joe Asher. The trouble was about Sizemore turning Asher to the attorney bar.—James H. Jeffries, attorney at Pineville is attending the special term of court.—H. C. Chappell, editor of Thousandsticks and James Morgan have purchased the property owned by M. C. Wootton on Bridge street and Mr. Chappell will soon move his plant to the lower part of the building, and Mr. Morgan will have charge of the store room.—Born to the wife of Mr. Jas. A. Muncy, a girl, Mr. Muncy is one of the leading teachers of this County.—The Powers and Edwards fight for the Republican nomination for Congress is really in earnest. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Edwards has always carried Leslie County by a big majority in every race so far, predictions of your writer is that Mr. Powers will carry Leslie County by a very big majority. The voters of this County say that it would be a disapproval of the act of Gov. Wilson pardoning Powers, to turn him down.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Jan. 31.—Mr. Will Corn-

elison who has been very sick is now some better.—Mr. Joe Terrell continues very low.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gilmore is very sick at this writing.—Mrs. Abe Powell who has been very sick is now much better.—Mrs. William Queen is very ill at this writing.—Mr. Jeff Cox who has been sick is now able to be about his business.—Mr. A. P. Settle was called to Big Hill last week to see his father, M. D. Settle, who has been very sick.—Josephine, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Terrell is very ill at this writing.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hale died last week and his remains were taken to Pilot Knob church and laid to rest. We extend our deep sympathy to the parents.—Mrs. Ed. Baker died at her home at Dreyfus. She was a lovely Christian woman and loved by all who knew her. She leaves a husband and several children, and many friends to mourn her death. We extend our deep sympathy to the family.—Mrs. Annie Rogers continues very sick.—Attorney O. P. Jackson and his stenographer, Miss Ella Kirdred of Richmond were here Sunday to see his father and mother.—Mr. Edward Lawson and Miss Dora Douglas, students of Berea College were the guests of his parents here last Saturday and Sunday.

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Jan. 31.—The Rev. C. M. Nash has gone to Irvine to conduct a series of meetings.—Mrs. Liza Abrams of Clover Bottom was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Bratcher Saturday night.—John Kelly and son of Dreyfus agent Friday with C. F. Kelly.—C. F. Kelly visited his sister Sunday.—Mrs. Kate of Hugh, Mrs. Bratcher visited their sister, Mrs. J. M. Hilly Sunday.—J. W. Bratcher and Pleasant Evans returned from the mountains last week with a nice lot of cattle.—Aaron Powell of Kerly Knob was the guest of Mr. Powell Sunday night.—Ben McGuire and wife visited relatives at Kerly Knob Saturday. Harvey Bratcher and Arch Flannery went to Conway Sunday.

PANOLA

Panola, Jan. 31.—The Masonic Hall at this place is about completed.—Mrs. L. F. Sharpe who has been sick for several years is very low at present.—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Logsdon visited friends and relatives in Berea Saturday and Sunday.—Demare Logsdon and Ollie Cox of this place got married in Hamilton, Ohio, Jan. 22. They will make Hamilton their home.—Mr. J. H. Willis has gone to Jinks, or business.—Mr. B. F. Bolton who has been superintendent of the Weyerand Lumber Co., for some time has resigned and gone to his home in Findlay, Ohio. Mr. Payton of Joplin, Mo., has taken his place.—The Rev. E. B. Winkler preaches here next Saturday and Sunday.—Born in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Baker a fine boy.

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